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COURTIN'.

I re'ly don't know 'zactly why
I like to gaze in Mandy's eye,
I never could quite understand
Jes' why I like to hold her hand.

Most times I'm restless as kin be,
But when she's present, gracious me!
I could keep quiet fur a week
In hopes that she was goin' to speak.

I like to watch the sunbeams there
A-playin' in her wavy hair,
I'm happy, yet I sometimes sigh;
I re'ly don't know 'zactly why.
—Washington Star.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE FOR LUNCHEON CARD

At a country house luncheon given recently the place cards were prettily suggestive of the various nationalities of the young women guests. Each card was an oblong of white drawing paper and painted in water colors, with a bar of music from a song characteristic of the particular country, an appropriate bit of landscape being combined with it. Thus the young woman of English descent had a bar of "God Save the King" on her card, and above it a tiny hedge with wild roses painted at the edge of a meadow. The German young woman had the "Watch on the Rhine' for her bar of music, and a miniature view of the famous river and one of its famous castles. The girl who had a noted French ancestor received a card having a bar of the "Marseillaise" painted on it, and a bit of a bridge over the Seine. The Scotch lassie had "Here's a Health to Prince Charlie," for her song, and a tiny figure of a Highlander crossing a moor, on her card. The girl of Irish extraction had a bar of the "Wearing of the Green" and a border of shamrocks. The American girls received "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and a sketch of the Reliance at anchor as a card decoration. Several of the girls were of New York Knickerbocker stock, and a bar of an old Dutch song with a sketch of a historical New York locality, were cleverly put together to make up their cards. A bow of orange ribbon tied them.

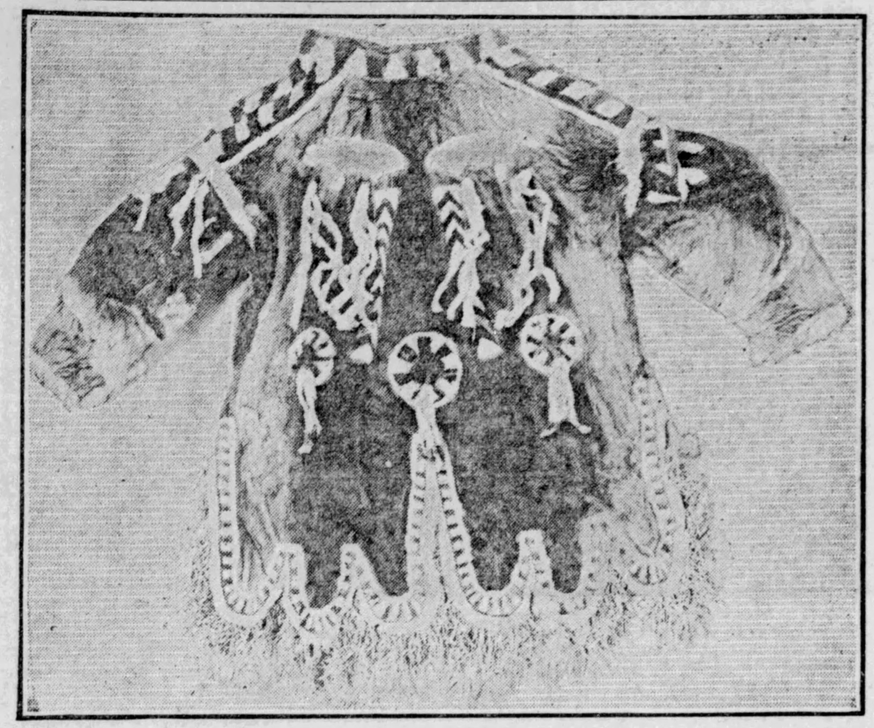
GIANT SOLDIERS.

One of the most conspicuous persons in Germany is the soldier whose portrait accompanies this story. The reason is because he is the tallest man in the army, being nearly seven feet in height. His name is Tapplich, and he is one of the imperial bodyguard. Emperor William has a high opinion of him, and

when he visited Rome recently he was accompanied by the gigantic soldier. To the residents of Berlin Tapplich is a familiar figure, and those who know him say that his physical strength, courage and good humor are as remarkable as his height.

Modern scientists claim that abnormal height is in most instances a token of degeneracy, but evidently this is not true in the case of this well built and strenuous German soldier.

RAREST FUR COAT IN THE WORLD



Shamanism, or belief in spirits who act as protectors, is the religion entirely around the Arctic circle, of Eskimos, the Athabascan circle, of Alaska and the natives of Siberia. The American museum, therefore, considers itself fortunate that it has secured from Hudson bay and placed on exhibition the only British Eskimo Shaman coat ever found. It forms a connecting link between the Eskimo tribes of the British and certain Siberian tribes, resembling the coats of the priests of the latter tribes in several details.

It should be stated in passing that the Shaman priests of the Athabascan or Alaskan Indian, tribes wear robes or highly decorated blankets, rather than garments. The coat is made of caribou skin, ornamented with figures cut out of the white skin from the foot of the caribou. It has circles of alternating stripes of white and black fur, similar to Siberian Chukchee and Korvak decorations, and it is suggestive to get such a specimen from Hudson bay, so far away from the Asiatic coast.

The decorations of white caribou skin comprise two hands, indicating that no supernatural being can touch the Shaman; figures of bears, portending the guardian spirits of the priest; while the figure of an infant refers to a vision in which the Shaman was endowed with supernatural power.

DOMESTIC MONOTONY AS A PERIL TO THE HOME

That the home is a little kingdom unto itself is a consolation beyond all comparison to its loyal subjects.

That is, when the atmosphere of the home is not surcharged with domestic storms, it is pre-eminent in blessedness as a refuge from the hurry-and-drive of the world, and is supreme as the source of human happiness.

That this is so is based upon the evolution of the laws of creation. But it doesn't follow that the doors of the home should be shut against the echoes of the world. Whenever this is done domestic stagnation ensues.

No matter how perfectly harmonious the domestic flock is, its own interests and its mutual satisfaction in kinship association grow into a serene indolence that soon re or later becomes monotonous. Monotony is sure, in due course, to verge into dreariness or restlessness—and either one or the other is fatal to the perpetuation of happiness, says H. Effa Webster in the Chicago Journal.

Several women were talking recently about the "perils of domestic monotony." One of the group said:

"For the sake of both husband and wife, a keen interest in what is going on in the world should be promulgated in the home.

"How often a girl is seen to lose all interest in old friends and pursuits on her marriage day! Centering the whole of affection in her home, events and persons outside its narrow environs she entirely disregards. Intellecually, at least, she becomes stagnant. The same is true of many a bright young man whom the process of 'settling down' seems to rob of ambition and energy, and who becomes a mere wage-earner.

"Other victims, as the years pass, are the young people who grow up in a stagnant home circle, where company is objected to, where visits are tabooed and where any sort of pastime is frowned upon.

"Oh, the long dull evenings in a house of this kind, where there are never any games, any music, any conversation, anything pertaining to healthy life!—where there are no cheerful callers dropping in, no buzz of pleasant voices, no rippling laughter, where everybody goes to bed early, wearied out with sheer ennui. What wonder that the young people become disgusted and seek pleasure elsewhere!

'A wise mother encourages her children to invite their friends to come to the home. She does all that she can to give variety to home entertainment. She often may feel inclined to shirk this duty to her young people because she yearns for absolute repose. But if she wants her sons and daughters to value and love home more than any place on earth she must go right ahead getting weary in this kind of well doing.

"After all is said about the mother's 'wearing efforts' in keeping the home lively and attractive for her young folks, this superior presiding genius finds the preservation of her youth and good looks in the zests that she provides for her flock. It's a sort of parallel with the grown-up person who takes the children to the circus and gets a lot of fun at the same time."

It must be admitted this woman reads the "shut away" home clearly—and she distinctly sees that the home in which the echoes of the world are welcomed is a grand pulse of modern civilization; the headquarters of perpetual youth, and a sure and safe place in which to bank hope, and love, and repose, at natural intervals.

LAVISHNESS IN BEDROOMS

"I do not know that I think a great display of wealth in one's bedrooms altogether in good taste," remarked a transatlantic visitor. "In England in the best houses of the old regime you find everything in the world that really adds to your comfort. The finest of bed linen, delicious towels and all that one really needs on the dressing and writing tables. But nothing fancy—hemstitched crustations or uncomfortable embroidered crests or monograms on the pillow cases, only smooth, fragrant, shining white linen.

"I have never seen such display of luxury as you have over here. In one house I stopped at the lace in the bedroom must have cost a fortune. Real Irish point, such as we would only put on gowns, was used to trim the sheets and pillow cases and the drapery on the dressing table. You felt how costly everything was everywhere you turned. Why, even the leather binding on the books was colored to match the tint of the Japanese silk margins on the wall! There was a medicine cabinet filled with remedies, which struck me as very funny, and various kinds of toilet waters in the bathroom. The latter, I must admit, was ideal. Never in England have I seen such luxury provided for one's daily bath, and how I was to reconcile myself to a tin tub again, which is all I can hope for on my English visits, I do not know. Certainly, Americans are a luxurious people, and they remind one not a little of the ancient Romans in the days of their opulence.—New York Tribune.

TINY HANDKERCHIEFS.

A society woman has recently set the fashion of carrying the tiniest of pocket handkerchiefs, though why they should still be called pocket is curious, as no such place knows them. This little six-inch square, which served as a handkerchief is, for day use, of finest linen, finished with a tiny but very full ruffle of narrowest Valenciennes lace, the whole thing being easily tucked into the palm of the glove. For evening it is no bigger, but it is of point lace and has not a scrap of linen about it, says Vogue. You can fancy the coquettish effect of this morsel of rich lace when twisted between nervous fingers or daubed at mouth and nose. For evening use at garden parties, restaurants theatres, the jewelled reticule of golden links is universal, a beautiful object and most commodious, being quite large enough to hold more of the necessary trinkets than anybody's grandmother ever dreamed of putting in her little brocaded bag.

ODD NEW WOMAN.

Even in far away Singapore the "emancipation movement" has been welcomed by femininity. Here is a "new woman" of the East, as described by a recently returned traveler:

"She wore a man's hat, collar and shirt, and her coat was of masculine cut. She wore bloomers, too; and from the

knee down attired herself in nothing but two rings on her toes. This emancipated one was mounted on a diamond frame bicycle. She also smoked a cigarette and appeared to enjoy her newly acquired liberty immensely."

HUGE ANT NEST.

A huge white ant's nest has been received and placed on exhibition at the American Museum. The termites' nest here figured was obtained by Professor R. P. Whitfield in Graytown, near Nassau, New Providence Island, of the Bahamas group. It is three and one-half feet high and five and one-half feet in

circumference. The insect architects constructed it on an old cedar stump in a pineapple field.

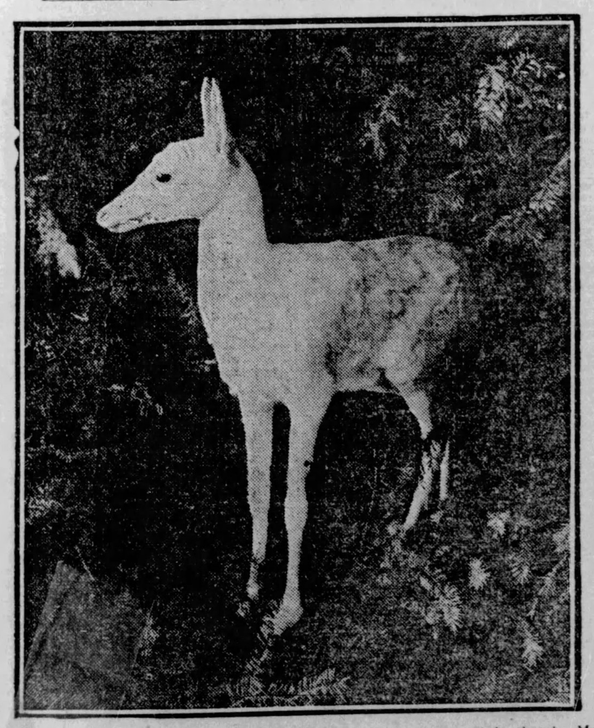
It is composed of vegetable mould, found in the coral cavities of the island. The settlers encourage the propagation of these ants as food for chickens. The termites, however, are equally useful and injurious. They clear the fields of dead wood, but at the same time destroy woodwork and posts.

Some Art Statistics.

A return has just been published in connection with the importation of works of art into the United Kingdom, showing that France is responsible for the chief supply. During the year 1902 the United Kingdom imported "pictures and drawings by hand" (as the revenue authorities describe them) to the total declared value of £322,718. No less than £166,500 of this amount came from France in 5,916 items, the next countries in order being Holland, £61,165, and Belgium, £54,910. In these days of false "tiaras" and dubious Corots and Daubignys, one may take a shrewd guess that the thriving manufacture of "old masters" is responsible for no little of this special branch of trade. The imports of "works of art other than pictures" were valued at £237,200, France again heading the list with £123,894. The exports totalled £238,454 for pictures, France taking £85,447.—Paris Daily Messenger.

FOREST FREAK:

A SNOW WHITE DEER



This is a picture of an albino, or white, deer that was recently shot by Mr G. W. Donnell, of Grant's ass, Ore., in the pine forests of Cow Creek canon. The skin of this freak has been handsomely mounted, and it will probably be sent to the Smithsonian institution, or to some other large museum in the east. Many applications have already been made for the animal.

It is one of the very few deer that have been found in the west. The animal is like all other deer as to form and build, but the remarkable feature is the color of the hair, which is pure white. The eyes are pink hued, corresponding in every respect to the albino of the human race.

At the time the freak was killed it was with two ordinary deer, and had it not been for this the hunter would not have known it to be a deer.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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V:—THE SEA-FOOD MAN.

It was but two or three miles to the little village nearest the scene of the train wreck; but it was after daylight when Harry Lawton, half dazed, weary, and frightened, reached it. Already the news of the disaster had aroused the inhabitants, and those who had not hurried to the wreck were at work preparing the church for use as a hospital, under instructions sent by the surgeons, who found that many of the injured could not at once be taken on the longer journey to the larger town some miles beyond. Harry, purposeless, except to get as far as possible from the scene of the wreck and his pursuing employer, would have hurried past the gathering at the church—in whose burial ground, a few days later, was placed a stone inscribed with his name—but that a kindly old dame spoke to him.

"You are hurt, sir. Could you have come from the accident?"

"I am not hurt," he replied.

"Why, mister, look!" and she touched his cheek, and pointed to the front of his overcoat — both bloodstained. "Come," she said, "there's no doctor here, but we can dress those cuts; they're not much, I hope."

Harry followed her into the church, where she bathed his wounds, cuts made by flying splinters, while others stood about and asked questions. He could not have told much, had he wanted to. He gave his name as Harry Lambert, and his home as the town he had left the evening before, and said that he must hurry on—it was important. He gratefully took the hot coffee offered, and with his cuts simply dressed by the good dame, went on to the station; though his nurse urged him to wait until the doctors came, for there was one cut, deeper than the others, that troubled her. It was nothing, he said; though as he spoke the wound—it was on his right cheek, near the corner of his mouth—numbed his face and tightened his lips, oddly.

He was in New York the next day, in a cheap little boarding house where a woman brought him his meals, for he could not leave his bed. He was wholly exhausted and the hurt cheek pained him; but he would be all right, he said, in a few days, and the woman seemed to be glad to serve him, he was so gentle and grateful. His manner with women made many of them compassionate him, and here, in the dingy boarding house, the hard-working mistress petted the stranger, and made much of him without reasoning why. He would not have a doctor. "And no reason you should, poor heart," the woman said, "for that cut is nearly healed, and is leaving a dimple of a scar."

"But what is it doing to my lips?" Harry asked.

"Nothing," she replied. Then after a pause, looking at him closely, "Didn't you always smile, all the time?"

"I—I—guess not," he said, and his eyes and brows were not smiling now, though his lips were—and always would be!

Harry found that he had, besides his collection of jewelry, nearly three hundred dollars in money, but no clothes except those he wore in the train. They were in bad condition, and the overcoat was pierced by splinters, its front stained with his blood. The woman said she could put it in good enough shape for him to wear when he went to buy more clothes, and he began emptying its pockets, for her to take it. In an inside pocket he found—what had not been in his mind since he took it to deliver to Dr. Paxton—the deed. He turned pale at the sight of it, and trembled so that the paper dropped from his hands. "What is it, dear?" she asked in alarm.

He sat down weakly—overcome; for the events of his last days in White River had already become vague in his bewildered mind; but the sight of the document brought all his fears back with exaggerated force, and he looked in such dread that the woman—she was not old, nor unattractive—fastened the door, and sought to reassure him. "Tell me Harry," she said. "I know there's some mystery. I'll not betray you. What is the paper?"

It was his nature to be confiding, and especially to women, but his fear made him cautious, even to this poor woman, who, he knew, loved him.

"Not now," he said. "Take the coat, and clean and mend it, and we'll go out for some new clothes, and a hat for you, Katie. And we'll go for dinner, and to the theatre. I'd like to go to one of the bright, gay plays you've told me of."

He could not decide for a long time what to do with the deed. He tried to read its contents; but the tedious phraseology tired him and he could not understand its meaning. He thought to destroy it, but then he thought that if Mr. Bunton should ever overtake him—he pictured him always as in pursuit, with an officer, as he had last seen him at the station—his failure to produce the deed might make his punishment greater. Then, with a fleeting boldness, he thought that the paper might be a shield against Mr. Bunton's wrath. Anyway, he would keep it concealed; that would be the safest way. He had the woman open the lining of the overcoat, when she returned with it, and sew the deed securely within.

They went to a theatre that night, and Harry was intoxicated with the glory of lights, music, scenes, and beautiful women. He had never dreamed that such visions could be realized! His companion called his attention to one woman who had but a small part in the entertainment, but for whom the audience—even the others on the stage—had lively regard. Her few entrances and conspicuous scenes were loudly applauded, but she took all these evidences of popularity with her habitual pose of indifference. She wore many rich jewels, and her costumes were notably richer than these of more prominent performers.

"Yes," whispered Harry, "I've been noticing her all the time."

"Oh, have you!" his companion said, trying to laugh. But she was miserably unhappy during the rest of the performance.

Harry, fashionably dressed now, haunted the theatre and restaurant district of Broadway. He found a society ready to welcome him; and he had both the disposition and the manor of making friends, which helped him to a place in that society which, easy and careless as is its scrutiny of credentials, some men find closed to them. He was not a spendthrift, except in the matter of purchases or personal adornment, and his store of money took him farther than ten times the amount might have taken another, and he was soon established as a recognized character in the district. He was called "Smiling Harry." Whether he wished to or not, he always smiled, for the wound in his cheek, though it left but a dimple of a scar, had, for lack of proper surgical attention, brought, about a slight rictus, which fixed his weak, pretty mouth in a perpetual smile. And this was more conspicuous since, with a notion of concealing his identity, he had shaved off his moustache. He did not make many friends among men, though many asked him to supper parties at the gay restaurants patronized by the lesser women of the theatres and their escorts. He was such good company, could do so many clever tricks with one's rings or watch, and had a simple store of old-fashioned riddles that made his men companions laugh at him, if not at his wit. One night the famous beauty he had noticed at the theatre joined the party where Harry sat at supper. She was coolly, perhaps one should say insolently, indifferent to the eager welcome and attention of the other men, but looked with undisguised interest at Harry. When he ended a story he was telling, the woman, not smiling, leaned over the table, touched the scar on his cheek with her finger tips, and asked, "Where did you get that?"

"I mustn't tell you where," he replied. "But I'll tell you why; always to have a smile for you."

He was never doubtful of himself with women, and now smiled at her as frankly as a child might have smiled at her for her beauty. She kissed the tips of her fingers, and again touched the scar with them. "You are the man they call Smiling Harry?" she asked.

"My name is Harry Lambert," he said. "Have you seen me—at the show?"

"Yes."

"Will you take supper here tomorrow night with my crowd?"

"Yes."

A man now came over from the table she had deserted, and she rose and left the restaurant with him. The other men at the table treated Harry with more consideration after that.

Not only on the next night, but on many others, Harry was a guest at the table of Georgie Franklyn—called by her intimates "Babe." Always the same other man was at the table, but otherwise the party changed from night to night. Sometimes Harry was invited to Georgie's apartments with a party, for suppers, which were sent in from a neighboring club at the order of the other man. Sometimes he would call at her apartments in the afternoon, and they would drive through the park in her brougham, she enveloped in rich furs. Once she ordered the coachman to stop at a restaurant in the park, but as they drew near she saw the other man entering the restaurant, and gave a hasty order not to stop.

Harry's money, although no was more often a guest than host, was growing low. One night he was entertaining a party of friends, at their favorite restaurant, when Georgie and her accustomed escort entered and she asked: "May we join you?" They were welcomed, but Harry's heart sank as he saw the waiter bring the expensive champagne the other man always drank. When the check for the amount of the supper bill was laid by his side Harry turned pale, for it was more, by a considerable sum, than he had. The party was very lively and apparently no one noticed the host's distress. But soon Harry caught the eye of Georgie, and it directed his attention to her hand, with which she seemed to be carelessly toying with a napkin on the table. It was slowly pushed toward him, and presently lay before him. Georgie talked with unusual animation, holding general attention, while Harry, as she plainly wished him to, felt under the napkin. Her purse was there, and he cautiously slipped it into his pocket. Then, with a sigh of relief, he glanced at her. She looked like Daisy Bunton.

After that, when the other man was engaged or was away from the city, Harry called at the theatre for Georgie, carried her satchel of jewelry to her brougham, and drove away with her. Those were happy months, and proud, for the poor fellow. He saw his name in some of the gossip papers, always as "Smiling Harry," and frequently associated with that of Babe Franklyn. He moved from his mean room at Katie's, declaring, when she sobbed that he was deserting her, that he would return, no fear; he loved her.

Late in the spring the theatre where Georgie appeared closed, and the company went to London. Georgie said she would not go, but the other man said he thought she had better go; a season in London would improve her art, he thought; anyway, if she didn't go she had a prospect of a lonely summer, as he would be abroad. So she sailed with the company after writing Harry a sorrowful and misspelled letter, in which she explained that she was so closely watched she could not see him again; that she would gladly die for him, if she had any other means of support; and he must always remember his loving and heart-broken Babe. She married an English duke towards the end of the London season, and finds it so hard to support him that she has confided to friends that she is sorry she did not marry Smiling Harry who was much less expensive and besides, loved her.

Harry went back to Katie's, and helped about the boarding house, but she learned that he was spending the money he got by pawning jewelry Georgie gave him, in entertaining other friends, and Katie sent him away in a rage.

Harry still had many friends in the district of his early triumphs, but they were mostly young women of meagre incomes rather accustomed to receiving than giving entertainment, and his resources were low. They were kindly hearted, and frankly schemed to have Harry included in supper invitations, more especially when to their experienced understanding it was plain that without a supper so provided Harry would go without any supper whatever. More than one of these friends proposed honest marriage to Harry; but he had never had word of the progress of Daisy's divorce suit, and he was afraid to make any manner of inquiry, lest Mr. Bunton should get track of him, and carry out the purpose—whatever it may have been—which started him on the search interrupted by the railway wreck. So marriage was out of the question. Also it began to be out of the question for him to haunt the restaurants of the district. Men tired of including him in their parties at the urgency of the women; he never entertained; the very waiters frowned on him, and in more than one place he was brusquely told that the management had instructed that he was not to be admitted. Harry then sought other places, of a poorer kind, but of much the same class; restaurants and other resorts on the outskirts of the district, whose patrons, like him, had fallen to that plane, or had but just achieved it on an upward progress. There he met wrecks and half wrecks who, like him, were drifting to shoals and rocks of squalor he as yet knew nothing of; and trim-looking craft that were trying their sailing qualities in that shady water, but ambitious for piratical cruises in the open, sunny seas from which winds of adversity had driven his badly piloted bark. Now his companions were performers in poor places of entertainment; thieves, if easy opportunity encouraged their enterprise; pickpockets, and operators of small confidence games. With the criminal element he consorted willingly, but no urging could induce him to join in their enterprises; for his fear of the police was intense and ever present. But he liked the criminals; they were generous when in luck, and his cheerful company was often sought by them and paid for with a meal, or a night's lodging. He found some employment, too, in the cheap amusement places, doing his sleight-of-hand tricks, telling his poor stories, and even singing the old-fashioned ballads of White River days. But these engagements did not last long, because audiences at such places where he appeared insisted on taking him only as a joke, to be laughed at and derided, no matter how plaintive his song or how sad his quavering notes. For there was ever on his lips that quaint, questioning smile, so when his value as a butt and byword was exhausted, he was of no more use there as an entertainer; and from these cheap, but recognized, places of amusement he drifted to low resorts that pretended to be merely drinking saloons, but were traps for the curious or unknowing. There women harpies stole from the casual patrons, or men drugged, or used more violent means to rob; and there for a time Harry—"Smiling Harry"—was one of the attractions; and he sang, as he was ordered, pathetic ballads, for those, with his accompanying smile, drew most custom from the chance seeker for novelty, and best answered the regular patrons' standard of humor. But even there novelty was required, and Harry's attraction failed. As he had not the courage to steal nor the wit to beg, he would have starved, had not a young woman, employed as an entertainer in one of the cheap, but decent places of amusement, in which he, too, had worked, sought him in his distress, and offered him a home.

It was this woman, Bessie Day, who suggested to Harry an honest employment. He became a night pedlar of crabs and lobsters. In the evening Bessie would prepare his basket of wares, boil the crabs and lobsters bought cheaply just before the markets' closing hours, arrange them in a basket, and cover them with a clean towel. When the theatres were turning out their patrons into the streets of his old district, Harry went forth with his offering to hungry and thrifty buyers. His cry: "Sea food!" repeated at frequent intervals, in his plaintive voice, became one of the familiar sounds of the night. Harry liked the work, because it took him into the district which had for him more attraction than anything else in his life. Sometimes former companions would hail him, and buy liberally, joking over his newfound industry. Most he sold to men and women hurrying to their rooms for supper, and among these he established a kind of regular trade; not all profit, for some, when they had no money, would deem it their right to take, with a laugh, from the quaint character who always smiled, though what they took, with dubious promise to pay, was Harry's profit for a night's work. Yet, with profit and loss, the sea-food man helped at the end of each week to pay the expenses at "home."

Bessie was not always employed, and besides her there was another in the family to be provided for; a hunchback younger sister. Nora was a quiet, pale, weakly little creature; sorrowfully striving not to recognize the world her dependence upon Bessie made her encounter; loving the sister whose only virtue, perhaps, was that she loved Nora; hoping and praying that their life might be changed for the better; helping all that her poor strength permitted in the duties of the pitiful "home." When Bessie was at work Nora prepared Harry's basket, and started him on his night's round, and called him "Brother Harry."

VI:—LULLING A CONSCIENCE.

Dr. Paxton had been as proud of his motherless children as he was fond of them. He would have liked to see Howard enter his profession, but when the young man was graduated from the High school, and asked to be allowed to try out in practice his fancy for writing, the doctor gave his consent. Howard succeeded so well in newspaper work that, even before his father's death, he was doing occasional editorial work, which was received with so much favor it promised to advance him to an editorial chair—the goal of his ambition. Grace, too, had her success, of which her father and Howard were vastly proud. She was a student of decorative designing; and had already sold a design for a menu card at a price which, she boasted, paid for all the postage required to send it to the various printers who had declined with thanks.

It was weeks after his father's death before Howard could give any attention to the business affairs which the lawyer had in charge. Then it was but to understand that the property, after all affairs were settled, consisted only of the family residence, upon which was the mortgage of five thousand dollars. The lawyer was eager to learn for what purpose Dr. Paxton had obtained so large a sum on the day of his death, but Howard could give him no help in his inquiries. Police investigation of the matter resulted only in the conclusion that the doctor's body had been robbed of the large sum; and all public interest in the subject ceased abruptly in the general excitement caused by the news of the awful railroad wreck, in which, with a half hundred others, Harry Lawton was supposed to have met death.

Engrossed in the first sharpness of their grief, and absorbed in the adjustment of their lives to their new conditions, the matter of the mortgage, and the money obtained upon it, passed from the conjecture of Grace and Howard nearly as wholly as from the public mind. In the following year Howard was advanced to the promised editorial position; and soon thereafter a department of paragraphs and short verses appeared in the White River Advocate, which attracted more than local attention; was copied from even by the great New York dailies. These Howard carried home for Grace to see—his work looked so much more important there than in the columns of the Advocate. Among those who congratulated Howard on his success was Isaac Burton. "And always remember, Howard," he said, "that if you want advice or help—in any business matter—you must let me know."

"Thank you," Howard answered. "I know that I can call on you, my father's friend, for advice, and shall do so if there's any occasion."

He thought afterwards that he might have asked Mr. Bunton if he could suggest what business had caused his father to give the mortgage; but, restrained by an aversion from opening a discussion that was as painful, still, as it seemed futile, he never made such inquiries of the merchant.

It was a subject, however, which was much in Mr. Bunton's mind. When he returned home, after passing a day at the farm on his way back from the wreck, the bank demanded more security for the loan on his pig-iron purchase. An additional five thousand dollars was called for, as the price of pig-iron had declined half a dollar a ton. Bunton went to the bank nervous and angry. "You know," he said, "that it's not convenient for me to put up any more just now. But let me tell you this: if you folks aren't disposed to treat me fairly, I'll go elsewhere. A Pittsburg bank will take care of my account, and make me a further advance. You know the one I mean—the one that's going to open a branch here."

This threat had its effect, and the president conciliated. "We don't want to inconvenience you, Mr. Bunton," he said. "We supposed that you could

LOST HIS HEAD AND THEN FOUND IT.

It is common for a man to "lose his head" in love and in business affairs, but it is a much more serious calamity in China, where a sword is used for the operation. The decapitation shown herewith, of course, was not done with a sword. The camera performed the work just as effectively and infinitely more artistically.

The gentleman pictured represents the psychological process in which a man loses his own head and then naturally restores it to himself. The photograph is the work of an amateur in Fall River, Mass., who has been following photography for scarcely a years.

easily borrow five thousand more from your father."

Bunton stared. It flashed upon him that the banker took it for granted that the five thousand dollars farmer Bunton drew from the bank was to loan to his son Isaac Bunton. "The bank does not know that I got the money from Doc Paxton," Bunton thought. "No one knows!"

The boom in iron came, as he predicted, and Isaac Bunton profited largely. After closing this, his first important speculation, he determined to go to Howard Paxton and offer to repurchase the mining land, with an explanation of how the deed belonging to his father's estate was destroyed in the wreck, with the faithless messenger, Harry Lawton. But this plan was postponed by another opportunity to use all the capital he could command. Next year's demand for iron ore would be great, and lake freights would be high. Bunton went into the speculation boldly, again using all the money he had, or that the bank would lend; and freight rates rose from day to day. His opertions attracted the attention of some of the great men in the iron trade. It was one of these who sent for him and said, "Bunton, what are you going to do with all these freight charters?"

"Sell 'em to you when navigation opens in the spring," answered the merchant boldly.

"I dare say we shall be after them," the dealer replied. "We didn't know, but that someone was going to open up that mining land of yours. Oh!" he added with a smile, as Bunton started, "that's the game, eh? I made a good guess. Well, there's iron on all sides of your land. It should be opened up. Have you formed your company yet?"

The merchant laughed the matter aside. Some months later the same man again sent for him and said abruptly, "What do you want for that iron land of yours?"

"It's not for sale."

"Oh, come. You bought it for a song—we've looked that up—and you've not sold it, nor organized a company to develop it. That we know so much shows you how interested we are in the matter. Now name a price at which you'll let us have it, or a control of it."

"It's not for sale," the merchant replied, as before.

"Why, Bunton, this isn't business. We'll give you twenty-five thousand dollars for the land."

"I repeat—the land isn't for sale at any price."

"You are getting to be a pretty hard bargainer. Will you name a price?"

"No."

"Fifty thousand?"

"No."

The iron man was flushed and eager, but the merchant was very quiet—though unusually pale. The former walked up and down the floor a number of times before he paused, and said: "I take it for granted that you've had a hint of our plans. I don't blame you for acting on that. We want that land. I'll tell you exactly how much we want it. This is final. We'll give you one hundred thousand dollars for a good and clear title to that land!"

The phrase, "good and clear title," was used unconsciously or with no other purpose than to give sonorous emphasis to the offer, but at the words Bunton started and his pale face flushed. "The matter can be closed up in an hour," the iron man continued, reading supposed success in the other's face. "We've had the title searched, and your signature is all that we want now."

"The property is not for sale," Bunton said, and added a little huskily. "At least not now."

After this interview Bunton determined to inform Howard at once of his business transaction with Dr. Paxton. He was troubled when he came to consider what explanation he should make to Howard, but felt that no more excuse would be needed than the truthful one that he had sent the deed to the doctor by Harry Lawton, who had failed to deliver it. Howard, enriched within a year of his father's death, would not be inclined to ask any particulars of the affair which the man who had induced his father to make the lucky investment did not venture to give. But there was another thing which caused Bunton uneasiness; the fact that he had allowed the bank to suppose that the five thousand he had obtained from the doctor had come from his father. He felt bitterly toward the bank. It was its niggard policy that made it necessary for him to part with the land which was now worth a fortune. And, too, it was its stupid assumption as to the source of the five thousand dollars that had first prompted him to delay a settlement with the heirs, when he went into freight charter speculations. Well, there was but one thing for him to do now; make a transfer to the heirs of the land; for, of course, it would be dishonest to offer a return of the purchase price, even though Howard was ignorant of the wonderfully advanced value of the land.

But Howard was not ignorant; nor was anyone else in the town, for the fact that Isaac Bunton had refused a very large sum for some Michigan iron land, was a news item in the papers. Bunton was congratulated, when he went to the bank, and before he could deny his ownership he realized that he was in unusually good standing there; that a request he expected a reduction of his over draft at the bank was not made. This was fortunate; it permitted him to undertake another enterprise of profit which he feared he would have to abandon. So he concluded to defer his business with Howard, who would not suffer by the delay.

Time and again that settlement was put off. Bunton rapidly became an operator of note in iron and coal. His knowledge of the market was keen, his judgment sound and his movements bold. Soon there arose frequent occasions for visits to New York, for his affairs had become profitably involved with iron men of national importance. One of these said to him once, "Bunton, that mining land of yours, if things keep on developing at their present rate, will be the key to a deal in iron that's going to be the biggest industrial the world has ever known. You were a lucky man to get an inkling of what's going on before you were offered a hundred thousand for land. I guess you don't need any advice, but if you do, take this: just smile at anyone who offers you half a million—a million—for it the combination that's afoot goes through, the Big People—you know who I mean—have simply got to have the ore they know is in your land. Without it they can't control the ore situation to the extent they must, to make their deal a cinch."

(To be continued.)

WANTED TO BE LET ALONE

Lord Salisbury once made a very quaint request to the maire of Villefranche when staying at his chateau at Beaulieu. The house stood on high, well-wooded ground, and was approached by carriage from the old Corniche road. The inaccessibility of the position, and consequent quiet and peace, pleased the premier greatly. The gardens were so large, and the gate kept by a Cerberus so stern, that the most enterprising British or American tourist found little to repay his curiosity after his climb. When Lord Salisbury first took possession of La Bastide, the maire of Villefranche, M. Pellonais, called upon him to bid him welcome, and hospitably assured him that any wish his lordship might express would, if possible, be instantly gratified by himself and his councillors.

"Then I will take you at your word," replied the premier. "I wish much that the new signboard you have put up on the road leading here, marked 'Avenue Salisbury,' be taken away."

"But we put it up," stammered the maire, "in order to let people find their way to your villa."

"Ah!" sighed Lord Salisbury, "I see so many people at home, and should like most of them to lose their way to La Bastide."

The hint was taken.

First School Flag.

On Catamount Hill at Colrain, Mass., a monument has been raised to mark the site of the first flag raised over a public school house in the United States. The flag in question was displayed in May, 1812, from a log school house which stood on the hill.

Gloomy thoughts become habitual to the dyspeptic. He looks on the dark side of things and every mole hill becomes a mountain. His condition affects his business judgment and mars his home relations.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition. It gives buoyancy of mind as well as health of body because it removes the physicial cause of mental depression.

It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and the body is strengthened by nutrition which is the only source of physical strength.

"I was afflicted with what the doctors called nervous indigestion. Took medicine from my family physician to no avail," writes Mr. Thos. G. Lever, of Richland Co., S. C. "At night would have cold or hot feet and hands, alternately. I was getting very nervous and suffered a great deal mentally, thinking that death would soon claim me. Always expected something unusual to take place, was irritable and irresolute and greatly reduced in flesh. I could scarcely eat any thing that would not produce a bad feeling in my stomach. After some hesitation I decided to try a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets.' After taking several bottles of each, found I was improving. I continued for six months or more, off and on. I have to be careful yet, at times, of what I eat, in order that I may feel good and strong. I fully believe if any one suffering with indigestion or torpid liver or chronic cold would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' and observe a few simple hygienic rules, they would soon be greatly benefited, and with a little perseverance would be entirely cured."

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York:

The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by John Fox, Jr., is a strong and quaint story of life among the mountaineers and in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, before and during the civil war.

The Vagabond, by Frederick Palmer, is a novel of life in California, Washington and Virginia—of love and the civil war—and is well worth reading.

The Red Keggers, by Eugene Thwing, is a story of the lumber town of Red Keg, in Michigan. It is an old-fashioned love story, and will please the reader. The Book-Lover Press, New York.

Monsigny, by Justus Miles Forman, and Hearts Aflame, by Louise Winters, are two excellent novels. Monsigny is a pretty love tale of an old French chateau, and the second deals with New York society life. The Smart Set Pub. Co., 452 Fifth avenue, New York.

TYROLEAN MASK.

In the little village of Imst, in the Tyrol, a curious old German custom, which never fails to attract hosts of travelers, still survives. Here once every three years the inhabitants put on quaint and singular wooden masks and extraordinary costumes and parade the town, to the accompaniment of all manner of fun and frolic, the symbolic intent being the

celebration of summer's victory over winter.

This year the celebration drew many thousands of visitors to Imst. The procession was headed by several men wearing masks and headpieces similar to the remarkable example here shown. These headpieces, which weighed several pounds each, consisted of great wreaths of flowers plentifully besprinkled with tiny bells.

ELEPHANT IN ICE.

Years ago the world of science was deeply interested by the announcement that the carcass of a big extinct elephant had been discovered frozen in an iceberg at the mouth of the River Lena, in Siberia. The elephant in question was the mammoth. The body was perfectly preserved. The skin, thick and hairy, covered with the coarse, reddish hair proper to the species. The eyes were also left so uninjured by the long spell of icebound existence that sections of them were made. The internal structure was also in a fair state of preservation, while the skeleton was naturally least affected of all the parts. His skeleton was duly conveyed to the St. Petersburg museum, where it can be seen today. Now a second specimen has been added to the museum in Russia. It was found on the bank of the Beresowka river, a tributary of the Kolyma in the Irkutsk district. The body was partly preserved in ice, while some of its investment consisted of frozen gravel and sand. When dug out the fore limbs were found to be widely extended and to exhibit what may be called a sprawling attitude. The hind limbs were bent below the body. This attitude indicated that the mammoth had slipped forward as if it had slid into a pit or cavity. The ice found is described as having been snow ice, so that the idea is feasible enough that the creature practically fell into a glacier-cavity as into a natural trap. Its mouth contained grass, showing that death overtook it suddenly during its feeding time. The interior of its chest was found to be filled with a huge blood clot, the result of the rupture of the heart or some of its adjacent vessels. It was thus clearly a violent death which ended the mammoth's span of existence, and the rupture was no doubt the result of the shock experienced by the fall into the crevasse.

OLD LONDON BUILDINGS.

Some old collections of buildings near Westminister Abbey in London are threatened with destruction to make way for costly modern improvements Barton street, which may be regarded as the parent street of the purlieu, dates from 1722 and was named after its first owner, Barton Booth, the actor of Cowley, in Middlesex, hence Cowley street in the same neighborhood. Booth was famous as Cato in Addison's play, in which part he delighted the town. The removal of these streets may be described as a double injury to Booth memory, kept green in the abbey close by. Booth's bust in poet's corner was erected by his second wife, Mrs. Laidlaw, the actress, in 1772. Educated at Westminster school, bound to the neighborhood by ties of property and honored in the abbey, Booth's name still demands respect. He is said to have been an ancestor of Junius Brutus Booth and therefore of the latter's sons, Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Mahomet Abdileh, of Somaliland, the Second Mahdi.

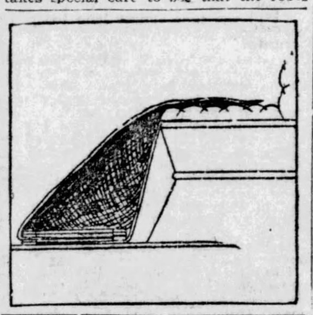
The name of Mahomet Abdileh conveys little to English ears, but nevertheless it is that of a man who has a very wide reputation, and whose appearance in the newspapers is an every day occurrence. As the Mad Mullah of Somaliland, Mahomet Abdileh is well known. But little is known of this second Mahdi, whose influence over the warlike tribes of Somaliland has caused so much trouble and expense to the government. He was born, of poor parents, owning a few cattle in the southern portion of Somaliland. In his youth Mahomet was initiated into the mysteries of the occult sciences and sorcery. These he learned among the tribe of the Danakil, which has always been renowned for its magicians. A study of the Koran and Arab writings followed in the Marabout school. When quite young the future Mullah was taken with the idea of making the pilgrimage to Mecca, and, not content with one journey, made the sacred visit three or four times. His object was to obtain a greater reputation for holiness than that held by the other pilgrims.

After his last pilgrimage Mahomet returned to Berbera, but met with small success in that commercial town. Seeing no prospect before him but that of remaining a poor, begging pilgrim, he determined to strike out a new line for himself, and establish himself among a powerful inland tribe. Here he made his position secure by his appearance of holiness, his impressive aids and the assurance with which he made his prophecies. At this time and thereafter the magic learned in his boyhood stood him in good stead whenever his holiness was not able to overawe his somewhat turbulent followers. He assumed the title of Mullah (priest and heaven sent), and even that of Mahdi (prophet). Overwhelmed with presents by his credulous followers, Mahomet Abdi soon was among the richest of the Ad and with his riches his influence grew apace.

His pride waxed very great, and one day he ordered all the Korans of the ordinary priests to be burned, saying that he himself was the living Koran, and that he was to be obeyed as a new prophet sent from Allah. Not content with persuasion, the Mullah, following the example set by Mahomet the Great, threatened with death all those who disbelieved, and in following up these threats caused the disturbances which brought about the Somaliland campaign. Possessing the power of calling forth the enthusiastic support of the tribesmen, the Mullah has not had to rely upon himself alone for the conduct of his campaign. If report speak truly, besides the Austrian, Karl Inger, he has as lieutenant an English naval officer, who, after his disgrace in the service, sought a career and revenge in the midst of the Mullah's tribes.—St. James Gazette.

Holder for the Laprobe.

When out for a drive in the summer it makes little difference whether the laprobe is kept in position or not, unless the roadway chances to be dusty, but on a cold winter day the experienced driver takes special care to see that the robes



are securely placed to protect the lower limbs and feet from the chilly atmosphere. With the arms it is not so necessary to add extra protection, as the circulation can be maintained by movement if necessary, but the circulation through the feet and legs cannot be superinduced in this manner. A Michigan man has designed a laprobe holder which he believes will aid somewhat in keeping the robes in position, and also provide a sort of compartment in which heated bricks or a charcoal stove can be placed should the weather be extremely cold. This device consists of two flat frames of the same size, bolted at the center, and with their edges pressed tightly together. The lower edge of the robe is inserted around the four sides of the frames, the latter serving as clamps to grip the robe and forming of it a kind of bag, in which the occupant of the vehicle inserts his feet before wrapping the upper portion of the robe about his body. The open space formed by this arrangement affords some small opportunity for movement of the feet to keep the blood circulating without danger of displacing the robe, a thing impossible where the feet are tightly wrapped up.

Prize or Blank.

He—Marriage is a lottery, all right. You never can tell whether you are going to draw a prize or a blank.

She—I know. There's Nell and Tom. They were attracted to each other because they both were so fond of dogs. When they were married it came out that he fancied St. Bernards while she was daffy on Boston terriers.—Boston Transcript.

ART OF REST.

May Be Acquired and Used With Great Benefit.

Complete and restful poise of the body and mind is an art not easily gained.

Perhaps nothing brings one as much content, comfort, happiness and pleasure as those conditions of easy, restful, resourceful and well balanced mind and body, that make of work a pleasure and the daily life happy and peaceful.

The nervous housewife busy with a hundred duties and harrassed by children; the business man, worried with the press of daily affairs, debts, etc. cannot enjoy the peace and restful repose and healthful nervous balance unless they know how.

There is a way. First and foremost the stomach must be consulted. That means leaving off coffee absolutely, for the temporary stimulant and the resulting depression is a sure ruin to the nervous system, and the while condition of health and happiness rests upon stomach, nerves and mind.

Start with the stomach, that is the keystone to the whole arch. Stop using things that break down its power, upset its nervous energy and prevent the proper digestion of the food and the consequent manufacture of healthful blood and nerves, brain and tissues.

When you quit coffee take on Postum Food Coffee. That is like stopping the payment of interest and starting on a career where you are loaning money and receiving interest. The good results are double. You stop poisoning the system with coffee and start building up the broken down nerve cells by powerful elements contained in Postum. These are pure food elements ably selected by experts for the purpose of supplying just the thing required by Nature to perform this rebuilding.

These are solid substantial facts and can be proven clearly to the satisfaction of anyone, by personal experience. Try the change yourself and note how the old condition of shattered nerves and worried mind changes to that feeling of restful poise of a well balanced nervous system.

The managing physician of a hygienic sanitarium in Indiana says that for five years in his practice he has always insisted upon the patients leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee with the most positive, well defined results and with satisfaction to the most confirmed coffee toper.

The Doctor's name will be furnished by the Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

HE DID HIS BEST.

"Did I ever tell you how I became acquainted with my wife?" said the Hon. J. Cheerful Layer, of Punto Perdido. "No? Well, here goes:

"You must know that shortly after I had attained my majority, I went into newspaper work, and—far be it from me to brag, but the truth will out—I was known far and wide as the ablest journalist of the section, the state, and for that matter, the South. My style was of the caustic sort, and in so far as verbal skirmishes—linguistic sharpshooting—were concerned, I never knew a better man—except one. And then — — —

"Just about that time a new weekly was started at San Fernando, some fifty miles from Punto Perdido. The editor's name it was B. Blossom—and so appeared at the masthead—called for my opposition. To begin with, they were aggravatingly methodical and showed a painful adherence to facts which I regarded with justifiable contempt. For these various reasons it devolved upon me to inaugurate a series of savage attacks on the 'San Fernando Signal' and its editor, the person with the flowery patronymic.

"Mind you, I was cock o' the press-yard. Everything crowed in consonance with my keynote. I had whipped every editorial rooster in ten counties, and it was a well-known fact that my revolver-craftsmanship was thoroughly prepared to back the agility and ferocity of my pen. Consequently I had little doubt that I would, without much trouble wear A. Blossom boutonniere-fashion in the lapel of my Prince Albert.

"At any rate, I opened warfare. But—you will hardly believe it—the 'San Fernando Signal' did not beg for mercy. A. Blossom had thorns.

"In fact, I was outgeneraled. Altho' I loaded my guns with the big balls of heavy invective, the 'Signal's' editor returned with the shrapnel of sarcasm which, when they exploded, scattered needle-like missiles all over my anatomy. By Jove, sir, I was outdone at every turn. I lost my temper, too, and referred to my unknown adversary as a 'deleterious dude,' a 'back-alley-cal Hly,' etc. And there I made my cardinal mistake. Personalities will boomerang you every time.

"The very next issue of the 'San Fernando Signal' contained the following editorial article:

"'We are told that there are throughout the country a great many persons who do not believe in religion as revealed by Scripture. Their main objection to the Bible is said to arise from an utter unwillingness to accept the miracles which the Book of Books puts forth. Now, while we are not a deep theologian, we happen to have at hand irrefutable evidence establishing beyond a doubt the credibility of miracles—on the principle, of course, that if one impossible can be shown to be not only possible but true in one instance it should be swallowed without a murmur ever after. To make a long story short we find ourselves in the position of being able to prove that Balaam's ass existed and spoke. We have discovered his direct lineal descendant, an ass of splendid proportions. His name is J. Cheerful Layer, and he edits the 'Punto Perdido Progress.' Let it be said, however, in this connection that we deplore the degeneration which almost unfailingly takes place in these good old families. Balaam's ass, the ancestor, spoke sense. His great-great-grandson

"'Of course, this called for blood. Already the exchanges had begun to show, by divers sly ineundoes, that my reign was not as firmly assured as of yore. I sent my challenge to A. Blossom. An answer came, typewritten. It contained an absolute refusal to apologize, and dared me to do my best.

"Next day I rode fifty miles to San Fernando.

"I found the 'Signal' office without difficulty. A boy directed me to the editorial sanctum. A pistol in each hand, I kicked open the door—

"A girl stared at me and my guns, and giggled. The prettiest girl I ever saw. Hair that looked like a field of sunbeams and eyes that made the skies look scaly—

"'I'd like to see the editor,' I stammered. My hands, arsenal and hat were tangled in a foolish knot.

"'I am the editor,' said the beauty. 'My name is Arabella Blossom.'

"Well," concluded the Hon. J. Cheerful Layer, with a reminiscent smile, "I did my best, anyhow. God bless her!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cure cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last ten years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 605, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind.

TURKEY'S ARMY.

Strong Organization That Can Turn Over 1,000,000 Men Into the Field.

The organization of the Turkish army only takes Musoulmans into account. In spite of provisions to the contrary laid down in 1836, Christians are still excluded from the Ottoman military service and are compelled to the payment of a substitution tax.

For Ottoman subjects military service is obligatory for 20 years, viz., from the age of 20 to 40, and it is divided as follows: Six years with the Nizam, or active army; eight years with Redif, or reserve army, and six years with the Mustafiz or Landsturm. The service with the colors is, according to regulation, three years, the remaining three years of active service being spent in the Nizam reserve, but the former period is frequently extended to four, five or even more years. The registration list of recruits shows that about 120,000 men are liable to service each year, but, as a matter of fact, only about 80,000 are incorporated into the army. A few years back the leakage was considerably more.

The Nizam troops have a peace strength of 216,530 and a war strength of 374,300, while in peace or war the number of guns is the same—viz., 1,494. The Nizam comprise 320 infantry battalions, 200 squadrons, 255 horse, field, howitzer and mountain batteries, 145 siege and fortress artillery companies, 26 companies of engineers, 8 railway and 5 telegraph companies, 25 companies of military-train troops and 63 companies of artificers and workmen. There are 374 battalions of Redif infantry and 48 squadrons of Redif cavalry. In addition these are distributed through the whole empire 136 battalions of gendarmerie and 200 squadrons of mounted gendarmes.

Since 1891 endeavors have been made to utilize the most warlike of the Kurd tribes by forming them into a special militia on the Cossack model. This militia, called the Hamidie, after the reigning Sultan, their organizer, comprises 63 squadrons. Every man furnishes his own equipment and mount and is armed with a lance. So far the Hamidie have only succeeded in earning for themselves an unenviable notoriety on account of their outrages in Armenia, and they prove a dangerous element in the army at large.

The Nizam are splendid soldiers, their long term of service adding greatly to their effectiveness, and the Redif are almost their equals. Indeed, the portion most worthy of note in the Turkish military organization is the Redif. These troops possess permanent cadres, composed of all the officers necessary for the mobilization of the units, and Turkish officers consider it a distinction to be appointed to the Redif. Each of the seven military districts is divided into four divisional areas, these again being partitioned into sub-divisions corresponding to the different units of the Redif, down to and including the company. The captains reside in the midst of their company district and attend to the training of the men, who are called out usually for one month every two years.

At the present time the Ottoman Empire can mobilize 19 army corps, 12 of which are Redif, while the total armed strength, excluding the gendarmerie and the Mustafiz, is as follows:

Officers	19,000
320 battalions of Nizam infantry	224,000
374 battalions of Redif infantry	280,000
666 battalions of Ilawe infantry	660,000
200 regiments of Nizam and Redif cavalry	25,000
226 battalions of horse, field, mountain and howitzer artillery	28,000
145 companies of siege and fortress artillery	29,000
Technical troops	10,000
266 squadrons of Hamidie cavalry	85,000
Grand total	1,310,000

—St. James Gazette.

Consumption and Poverty.

An analysis of the cases of consumption in Marburg, Germany, showed that four-fifths of those affected belong to the poorest fifth of the population. It was further found that 34 per cent of all of the cases occurred in 2.6 per cent of the entire 1,503 dwellings in the city, while 59.2 per cent of all the cases among the poor occurred in 33.6 per cent of the houses occupied by them.

SQUIRE WETTIN,

The Champion Stock Breeder of the World.

London, Sept. 1.—Farming doesn't pay well in England as a rule, but there is one man who makes, as nearly as can be estimated, $200,000 a year out of it, and has taken $50,000 worth of cash and cups as prizes in the last two and a half years. He would have done better yet, except for an accident of birth which has made it necessary for him to give part of his time to reigning over England, using the name of Edward VII for that purpose. As it is, he is declared to be the most successful breeder and exhibiter of stock in the world.

Of course when royal highnesses do anything as well as an ordinary mortal might have done it, loyal subjects are wont to regard it as well nigh superhuman, but in this case the facts which speak for themselves indicate that if the king had not been born to the purple and had grown up under his family name as Squire Wettin, of Sandringham, he would have been a famous farmer. Aside from the fact that he usually gets better prices for his stock just because it comes from the royal farm, he has no particular advantage over his neighbors through being an imperial majesty. He was a born stock-breeder, and I venture to say that he is more genuinely and personally interested in his horses and cows and sheep than he is in politics.

And he has the reputation of being the best judge of pigs and one of the best judges of poultry in all England!

It is show animals that are the object of his special attention, and if he discovers that they are not developing the points he looked for they are cast out among the common herd and sold to the first purchaser at current prices. It is this rigorous weeding-out that has made his herds of cattle the most perfect and valuable in England. He applies the same rule to his horses, whether they be racers, hunters, or ordinary draught animals, and as a rule they invariably command the best prices of their class in the market.

A short time ago the steward at Sandringham turned out a number of bullocks which did not come up to the king's standard of what was required for show purposes. They were sold to a neighboring farmer and at the last agricultural show two of them took first prizes somewhat to his majesty's disgust.

Nothing Escapes Him.

The king's frequent and often unexpected visits keep the people who are employed on the royal farms on the alert, so that the greatest attention is bestowed on every department. With the exception of the diary at Sandringham—the management of which he leaves to the queen—he inquires minutely into every detail connected with the working of the farms. He does not hesitate to tell the stewards and his subordinates that his interest in farming is dictated by a desire to make money.

The squire of Sandringham has a memory that is a terror to his farm folk. "Might I suggest," he would say politely, "that it would be well to have those loose bricks removed from the wall." That afternoon he disappears as suddenly as he came and does not turn up again for two months. Meantime the second assistant steward has been so busy with more important matters that he has forgotten all about those trifling bricks. But one would suppose the squire had been thinking about nothing else for the whole two months. On his return he steers for them directly, and them has the second assistant steward called up.

"I suggested that those bricks ponder might be replaced," he says with chilling courtesy. "Would you have the goodness to have it done now?"—with a slight but ominous accent on the "now."

There is no reprimand and nothing further is said on the subject, but the guilty official knows that if the king should disappear at that moment and never return till two years later the first thing he would look for would be those two offending bricks.

When the king leaves affairs of state for his farms, he becomes a typical farmer in his general get-up. He wears a soft or hard felt hat, as the state of the weather demands, corduroy breeches, the regulation gaiters and a pair of heavy hob-nailed boots—the latter a great deal heavier than those worn by the man who follows the plough. He is accompanied on such occasions by the steward and two mysterious-looking personages who always follow at regulation distance. These men, so slick and span, dressed in the latest London style, are always objects of much speculation among the farm hands, as it is only the steward who is aware that they are a couple of Scotland Yard detectives whose duty it is to safeguard his majesty on lonely tours of this description.

He Gets Big Prices.

The disposal of the products of the farm is much the same as in the case of any ordinary farmer. The cattle and sheep are sent to the local fairs and markets, but those who buy them take care to label them "royal." It is a common thing to see in the windows of the shopkeepers in the towns of Norfolk and the adjoining counties, "Best fruit from the royal gardens at Sandringham;" "Best vegetables from His Majesty's farms;" "Best Sandringham mutton," etc., etc.

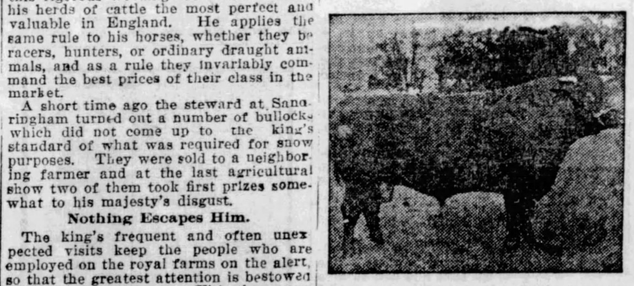
The ambition to secure some of the fat cattle sent from the royal farms to the yearly show held in London during

Christmas week is one of the features of English competitive trading. The hot competition amongst traders in meat to have something at Christmas time which they can label "Royal" causes the beasts to fetch a price out of all proportion to their real market value, and this is one of the reasons why farming by royalty becomes such a valuable undertaking.

Steady Increase in Value.

The draft sales from the king's famous Shorthorns have been eloquent of the royal progress in his direction. Before they were established long they brought an average of about $170 a head; now they bring something like $350 a head; and one of the Sandringham Shorthorn bulls brought $5,000 not long ago. At the first draft sale of the royal shire horses in 1892, the average per head was about $550, whereas fifty-four had brought an average of $1,100 each at the sale of 1898, and over $5,000 each was paid for choice stallions.

The king's appearance as a breeder at the royal shows when he was Prince of Wales was always obscured by his late mother, but since her death he has been without a rival and it is believed further-



THE KING'S CHAMPION DEVON BULL.

more that the twelve first prizes which he took at the latest exhibit of the Royal Agricultural society will be considerably increased in number next year. One might suppose that the judges would be somewhat influenced by the rank of this distinguished exhibitor, but it can be stated without fear of contradiction from anyone who knows whereof he speaks that plain Squire Wettin would have fared just as well as King Edward does. The other competitors are so jealous of the slightest sign of favoritism that if there were a division of opinion as to where the prize should go the chances would be, if anything, slightly in favor of the other side.

Queen Alexandra's Prizes.

The royal farmer is also coming out strong with other farm products. He has won a number of prizes at the horticultural exhibits for the fruit and flowers grown at Windsor, and has even captured a prize for pigeons. Queen Alexandra, who cares precious little for horses, but lavishes her affection on dogs, has won several prizes for her pets, and, as becomes a Danish princess, her dairy is famous for its butter. She has a good deal more genuine and personal interest in her deliciously neat and fragrant dairy building at Sandringham than ever Marie Antoinette had in her make-believe butter-making in the toy dairy at Versailles which is visited annually by so many thousand Americans.

The accounts of the royal farms are kept as a separate item, and so methodical has the king become since he ascended the throne that a balance is now struck every half year. The profits are paid into the king's private account and are drawn upon from time to time as the occasion requires by the keeper of his majesty's privy purse. Gratuities are paid yearly to the heads of departments in recognition of their "faithful services," and this inspires them with additional energy in working the farms successfully. The king is a great believer in paying men according to their merits.

CURTIS BROWN.

POKER CHIPS.

There is such a thing as lacking the winning nerve to lay down a losing hand.

Put this in your card case: Luck is the unluckiest thing to tie to.

There are few exceptions to the rule that today's small winnings will forget yesterday's big loss.

Most of us have the blues at times, but those we buy bring less trouble than those we borrow.

If you would be in,
Accept, without doubt,
The wise one's suggestion
To often stay out.

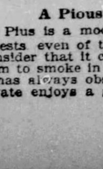
"The boarding house limit" is the latest tenderloin term for a small stake game, and it seems to be a meet one.

It may be trying to Mr. Mansfield's supersensitive nerves to learn that a mere nobody of a stock actor has on several occasions been known to draw "a full house" in opposition to a fixed star—but such is poker.

There is more truth than poetry
In this:—That reckless bluffer
Will in short metre change his tune
And rhyme with busted duffer.

A Pious Smoke.

Pope Pius is a moderate smoker. Italian priests even of the humble ranks, do not consider that it consorts with clerical decorum to smoke in public, and Cardinal Sarto has always observed this rule, but in private enjoys a good cigar.



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WOMAN'S "SEEING TO THINGS."

Good, hard, faithful attention to business never killed any one, man or woman. Worry and the "seeing to things" idea—these are the two nails in the business woman's coffin.

The "seeing to things" idea is distinctly feminine. No man ever had it. Every woman is born with it.

She hires a servant—and waits upon her.

She pays a dressmaker—and sits up nights studying fashion books for a new way to have a dress made.

She buys a hat—and takes it home and tears it all to pieces and makes it over again.

She dictates to a typewriter—and then takes the "copy" and corrects it herself. She works herself ill over something she can't do, and ought not to do, and takes a sinful pleasure in a martyred spell of illness.

She worries about other people's troubles, she frets over other people's children, she almost takes medicine for other people's headaches, and she puts all her friends into nervous irritation trying to "see to them."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answers.

Will someone please give a recipe for canning beef and pork for home consumption?—S., Hopeville, Iowa.

I wish to inquire through the columns of your paper when is the best time to sow orchard grass, how much seed to the acre, and on what kind of land to sow it. Will it grow on wet ground, or does it need dry ground? B., Grand Valley, Pa.

Will some one please tell me what to do with a pig that is always rubbing until it bleeds. It looks like the effects of poison and I have greased it with salt grease and scrubbed it with soap suds, but it does not seem to help it.—L., Stevenson, Washington.

Will some one please describe the cattle disease called anthrax—where and how it affects the animal?—W., South Boardman, Mich.

Will some kind friend tell me through the pages of Farmstead what to do for my colt, 18 months old? It has a breaking out and rubs mane and tail raw. I have used sulphur and saltpeter with no effect.—J., Arnold, N. C.

We have a fine cow, five years old with a lump about five inches across under her right ear. It is not a year since we first noticed it, but it is growing rapidly. It does not seem sore, but lately when we start to lead her to the field she has fallen several times. She immediately gets up and goes to eating. Can any one tell me what to do or what it is? I have been a reader of The Blade for years, and have great faith in the cures given for various diseases. Trust someone can tell me what to do, as the cow is quite valuable to me. H., Beaver Falls, Pa.

The Pigs Have "Thumps."

Editor Farmstead: Tell C., of Topeka, Kan., that his pigs have the thumps, which is a regular pig disease, and is caused by overfeeding them while young. The milk is all right, but the shorts added make the feed too rich for their age. They get all clogged up and out of condition. Their hair turns toward ears, they dump around awhile and die. We have lost suckling pigs the same way caused by overfeeding the mothers. We like bran for young pigs better than any other feed. It is lighter, but it makes them grow. Pigs cannot stand too much concentrated food. Corn or shorts or rye can be fed too freely to young pigs. Take the shorts away and the pigs will be all right in a short time if they are not too far gone.—P., Osseo, Mich.

Gophers and Moles.

Editor Farmstead:—If J., of Ashland, Ore., will write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and get "Farmers' Bulletin No. 145," Carbon Bisulphid as an Insecticide, he will find in it a way to get rid of gophers, moles, etc., with full instructions how to use it.—B., Stroud, Oklahoma.

To Throw an Ox.

Editor Farmstead:—C., of Bartlett, Ia., asks for a description of an easy way to throw a bull. If it is simply the act of throwing the animal, a boy ten years old can throw him, if he has the rope in position. Put the rope on his horns, then pass it back to his flanks, and take it over his back and around his body, bringing the end brought in the form of a half hitch; then all you have to do is to pull, or let him run and hold the rope. He will fall the first plunge if you take up the slack in the rope; and can't get up till the rope is loosened.—B., Stroud, Okla.

For Spider Bites.

Editor Farmstead:—I see so many good things in The Blade I thought I would tell what to do for a spider bite. Take touch-me-nots, chew them, swallow some of the juice, and put some on the bite. I had a cow to cure up with her tongue swelled so she could not eat nor drink to do any good. I did not know what to do, but thought of what a neighbor had said—that he was not afraid to let a black spider bite him if he could get the common garden touch-me-nots. So I got some plants, and had to double them up. She opened her mouth a little, I put them in, she ate them, and got better. So I got an armload and gave her. She got well and has had nothing the matter since. That was some three years ago. If any one is cured, will they please put it in The Blade so others may know?—M., Winston, N. C.

That California Pumpkin.

Editor Farmstead:—In your issue of Aug. 27, you reproduce a picture of a California pumpkin. Being well acquainted with all the circumstances regarding that pumpkin, a short history may be acceptable to your readers. It was grown by Mr. C. C. Teague, of Ventura county, California, and weighed 230 pounds. It measured 7 feet 8 inches around the waist, and 10 feet 8 inches in circumference, lengthwise. Standing on end as shown in the picture, it is 8 feet 6 inches in height. The little girl is four years old and sitting on ordinary child's chair. She is the daughter of G. F. Stewart, of Santa Paula, who had the pumpkin on exhibition several weeks before sending it to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

The remarkable feature about this pumpkin is that it was one of thirteen grown on the same vine. The other twelve pumpkins averaged 180 pounds a piece, making over a ton of pumpkins grown on the same vine, or 2,390 pounds. The vine received no fertilizer or special cultivation. It was of no special variety, only a common California pumpkin.—V., Santa Paula, Cal.

Effects of Poor Seed.

E. E. Chester, president of the Illinois Corn Growers' association, says the comparatively poor and uneven stand of corn in many sections of the state is due to the lack of vitality of some of the seed kernels. The young plants in consequence of this lack of vitality could not get through the wet packed soil nor resist any unfavorable condition through lack of cultivation. Mr. Chester says that the lesson of the past year and the present crop demonstrates the necessity of more care in the selection and preservation of seed corn. He suggested that the farmers of a community or township could co-operate to advantage in building and maintaining a storehouse for curing and keeping seed corn. The yield of a corn crop is affected by the type and vitality of the seed more largely than the average farmer appreciates. The work of the Corn Growers' association is to improve both the quality and yield of the Illinois corn crop.

Poison in Green Sorghum.

During the last few years the Nebraska experiment station has investigated the loss of cattle from eating green sorghum and Kaffir corn. The prediction of the veterinarian that a chemical poison would be found has been fully verified While the work was in progress two English investigators discovered that prussic acid can be obtained from the Egyptian great millet. A little later and entirely independently the Nebraska investigators discovered that prussic acid can be obtained from our common sorghum and K

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Popes.

Will you favor me with a list of pops and dates of the Roman Catholic church from the beginning, according to their records, and state from where secular historians deem the list authentic? If the list is too long, could you spare room to give the list from Hildebrand?—J. R. G., Storm Lake, Ia.

The list begins with St. Peter, but the list of popes of the early Christian centuries is doubtful in many respects. In point of fact, there are here and there many doubtful points in the history of the popes through the middle ages.

Hildebrand became pope in 1073, taking the name of Gregory VII. His successors have been:

1080—Clement III (antipope.) Chair vacant one year—1085.
1086—Victor III.
1088—Urban II.
1099—Pascal II.
1118—Gelasius II; retired to a monastery and was succeeded by the antipope Gregory VIII.
1119—Calixtus II.
1124—Honorius II.
1130—Innocent II; succeeded by the antipope Anacletus II.
1138—Victor IV, antipope.
1143—Celestine II, ruled 5 months.
1144—Lucius II.
1145—Eugenius III.
1153—Anastasius IV.
1154—Adrian IV, Nicholas Brakespeare, the only English popo.
1159—Alexander III.
1159—Victor V, antipope.
1164—Pascal III, antipope.
1168—Calistus III.
1178—Innocent III, antipope.
1181—Lucius III.
1185—Urban III.
1187—Gregory VIII, ruled 2 months.
1187—Clement III.
1191—Celestine III.
1198—Innocent III.
1216—Honorius III.
1227—Gregory IX.
1241—Celestine IV, died in 18 days; chair vacant 1 year and 7 months.
1243—Innocent IV.
1254—Alexander IV.
1261—Urban IV.
1265—Clement IV; chair vacant 2 years and 9 months.
1271—Gregory X.
1276—Innocent V, died very shortly.
1276—Adrian V, died in 36 days.
1276—Vicedominus, died next day.
1276—John XX or XXI, died in 8 months.
1277—Nicholas III.
1281—Martin IV.
1285—Honorius IV.
1288—Nicholas IV; chair vacant 2 years and 3 months.
1294—Celestine V, resigned.
1294—Boniface VIII.
1303—Benedict XI, said to have been poisoned; chair vacant 11 months.
1305—Clement V, removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon in 1309; chair vacant 2 years and 4 months.
1316—John XXII.
1334—Benedict XII (Nicholas V antipope at Rome.)
1342—Clement VI.
1352—Innocent VI.
1362—Urban V.
1370—Gregory XI, restored papal chair to Rome.
1378—Urban VI; so severe and cruel that the cardinals chose Clement VII, antipope.
1389—Boniface IX.
1394—Benedict XIII, antipope at Avignon.
1404—Innocent VII.
1406—Gregory XII, antipope.
1409—Alexander V, supposed to have been poisoned.
1410—John XXIII, deposed.
1417—Martin V.
1424—Clement VIII, antipope, resigned 1429.
1431—Eugenius IV, deposed by the council of Basil in 1439; Felix V, antipope, chosen, who resigned 1449.
1447—Nicholas V.
1455—Calixtus III.
1458—Pius II.
1464—Paul II.
1471—Sixtus IV.
1484—Innocent VIII.
1492—Alexander VI, poisoned at a feast by drinking what he had prepared for another guest.
1503—Pius III, resigned in 21 days.
1503—Julius II.
1513—Leo X.
1522—Adrian VI.
1523—Clement VII.
1534—Paul III.
1550—Julius III.
1555—Marcellus II, died very shortly.
1555—Paul IV.
1559—Pius IV.
1560—Pius V.
1572—Gregory XIII, who reformed the calendar.
1585—Sixtus V.
1590—Urban VII, died in 12 days.
1590—Gregory XIV.
1591—Innocent IX, died in 2 months.
1592—Clement VIII.
1605—Leo XI, died same month.
1605—Paul V.
1621—Gregory XV.
1623—Urban VIII.
1644—Innocent X.
1655—Alexander VII.
1667—Clement IX.
1670—Clement X.
1676—Innocent XI.
1689—Alexander VIII.
1691—Innocent XII.
1700—Clement XI.
1721—Innocent XIII.
1724—Benedict XIII.
1730—Clement XII.
1740—Benedict XIV.
1758—Clement XIII.
1769—Clement XIV.
1775—Pius VI; dethroned by Bonaparte, expelled from Rome, and deposed in February, 1798; died in August, 1799.
1800—Pius VII; imprisoned by Bonaparte 1809 restored in 1814, died in 1823.
1823—Leo XII.
1829—Pius VIII.
1831—Gregory XVI.
1846—Pius IX.
1878—Leo XIII.
1903—Pius X.

An antipope was a claimant to the papal chair, in opposition to the regularly elected pope. About thirty of these were set up, usually by French and Italian factions, from 1305 to 1439.

Pompey's Pillar.

Please give a description of Pompey's Pillar. What are its dimensions? How far was the pillar transported from the quarries to its present position, and by what process and how was it raised? Describe the manner of quarrying it. What year was it erected, and who was ruler of Egypt at the time? Does the pillar bear any hieroglyphics?—A. T. B., Central City, Iowa.

Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, Egypt, the finest relic of ancient Egypt, as it is now over 1,600 years old, while the monuments of the ancient monarchy date from a period between four and five thousand years ago, and on downward. Its name is without historical foundation, for Pompey had nothing to do with it, nor was it erected to commemorate him and his victories. A Greek inscription found on it proves that it was erected by Publius, Roman prefect of Egypt, in honor of the Emperor Diocletian, who besieged Alexandria A. D. 296, which, after eight months' defense, was obliged to capitulate to the Roman conqueror, when thousands of its inhabitants were massacred by fire and sword. This must have been erected some time later.

The height of the column, including pedestal, shaft and capital, is 100 feet. The diameter of the shaft at the base is ten feet. It is of red polished granite, elegant and in good style, but the capital and pedestal are inferior and unfinished. It is probable a statue of Diocletian originally stood on the summit. Of course it bears no hieroglyphics, because it is Roman, not Egyptian; and the use of hieroglyphica had been abandoned by the time it was erected. The granite was doubtless quarried at Assouan, at the First Cataract, some 700 miles southward, up the Nile. We know but little about the method of quarrying and dressing such columns in those days. Probably they did not differ much from the methods employed now, as at that time steel was well known, and their tools were made of it, of course. It was rafted down the Nile, as that was the only mode of transportation possible. The ancient mode of raising heavy stones is depicted in the monuments. It was undoubtedly dragged from the raft by oxen, aided by men, supported by "skids," which slid along the ground. Arrived at the place it was to stand, it was lifted by levers at one end, and timbers placed under that end; then the same thing was done at the other end, and so on alternately, until it was raised to the level of the top of the pedestal. Then the upper end was gradually raised by building up under it in the same way, until it could be tilted over into place.

Palestine.

"What kind of a country is Palestine? Is it a fertile and great fruit-producing country or is it barren and desert? If so, was it not formerly a fertile land?—B. F. E., Catlettsburg, Ky.

Palestine is about such a country as is New Mexico. Some parts are fertile, but the greater part is mountainous or a table-land, with rocky soil, and without enough rain to render it fertile. It is not adapted to support a large population.

Away back in the geologic ages, when Palestine, Egypt and Arabia were at the bottom of an ancient sea, the rocky strata which forms its foundation were laid down. The original bed of that sea was of igneous rocks—that is rocks which once had been melted, but, cooling, formed the crust of the earth. Here and there these primitive rocks pushed their higher peaks above the sea; hence no sedimentary rocks could be formed over them. The mountains of the Sinaitic peninsula are these original granite peaks.

First on this granite floor of that primeval sea were laid down thick beds of limestone, and today this limestone is full of fossils of mollusks, corals and other animals that lived in the waters. Above this limestone, thousands of years later, were laid down beds of sandstone. Still later, strata of hard and soft limestone, with bands of flint, some 3,000 feet thick, were deposited. Then the whole of that region was raised higher. Then it was a gradual slope from the shore of the Mediterranean eastward, until a broad tableland was reached. Later, the shrinking of the earth caused a crack or "fault," as has been the case in every land. Adrian V. died in 36 days. many places all over the earth. Thus was formed a deep, narrow valley, running from the Red Sea northward, including the Gulf of Akabah, and the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Its deepest portion is where the Dead Sea now is. Its shores and the lowest below sea level of all the dry land on earth.

Hence we have now, along the Mediterranean sea, a comparatively narrow coast plain. From this, as we go eastward, the land rises rapidly to an irregular tableland, and then sinks very steeply to the bottom of the Jordan Valley. The valley of the Jordan, runs north and south; the shore of the Mediterranean runs west of south. So Palestine is somewhat wedge-shaped. The mouth of the Jordan is about 45 miles east of the Mediterranean. The lake of Tiberias, some 65 miles north of the Dead Sea, is barely 25 miles east of the Mediterranean.

The word Canaan means "low lands," and was at first applied to the plains along the coast. This name was gradually extended to cover all the country west of the Jordan. Later the Greeks named this region Philistia—the country of the Philistines. This, under the Romans, became Palestina, from whence our name Palestine.

A branch of the central highlands projects westward to the Mediterranean coast and forms the headland of Mount Carmel. South of this the coast lowlands are divided into the plain of Sharon, which extends south 44 miles to beyond Jaffa, from this point southward it is called the plain of Philistia. The plain of Sharon is from eight to ten miles wide. These plains are fertile. Eastward of them the hills rise, sharply 300 to 400 feet high; and within four or five miles further inland elevations of 1,00 feet or more. South of Carmel is the plain of Esdraelon, really the valley of the river Kishon, extending far over toward the Jordan valley. The hill country is like the tablelands and mountains of New Mexico. It has not enough rain to make it fertile; besides, the soil is rocky and poor.

The southern boundary of ancient Palestine reaches the edges of the desert. The rainfall here is very small, but as one goes northward, the average rainfall increases, until the northern end of the country has a fair amount. It is probable that in ancient times the hills were covered with forests, and that the country could support a greater population than it has now. But the cutting of the forests allowed the rains to wash the fertile soil out of the hills, and increased the aridity. It must not be forgotten that the southern portion of Palestine lies in the northern edge of that vast desert region, which, beginning with the Sahara of Africa, crosses Egypt, the Arabia, Persia and Central Asia to the Desert of Gobi. The lay of the land with reference to the oceans, the arrangement of the mountain chains and the direction of the prevailing wind currents, have produced this region of deficient rainfall since the beginning of time.

Nature of Lava.

Is the liquid lava that is being thrown from Mt. Vesuvius the molten matter at the interior of the earth? What is supposed to be burning in the earth?—I. D. A., Durand, Wis.

First, abandon the incorrect idea that there is any "burning" in a volcano, analogous to that of any ordinary fire. There is not. There is no flame, no smoke. There is not. Yes, we know that these words are often used in popular descriptions of volcanic phenomena, but they are incorrect. The "smoke" which is often seen when in active eruption, the so-called "smoke" is nothing but fine rock dust, where the lava is driven out with such force by the steam that it is separated into very fine particles. The "ashes" spoken of are nothing but this gray volcanic dust.

The lava is simply melted rock from the interior of the earth. The great volcanoes are all near the sea, and along great "faults," lines along which the earth, in cooling, shrunk and the strata of rock cracked open. Water, probably from the sea, obtains access through the cracks to the molten interior. Steam is formed, steadily and continuously, its pressure increasing all the time, until it is tremendous enough to cause an explosion and eruption. Lava is sometimes in a state of complete fusion, but oftener consists of unmelted fragments of stone and rocks, with enough melted matter to keep it in a state of fluidity.

The enormous mass of the entire earth, below a depth of a few miles, may be, and urobably is, melted. It is heated more and more, of course, but some day it will all have departed, as is the case now with the moon, in the opinion of astronomers.

All lavas are not alike in appearance, but there is a general resemblance. In some cases they resemble black glass; in others they are well known rocks. You are probably familiar with granite bowlders, or "niggerheads." These are fragments of ancient lava—of the primitive crust of the earth. Some are reddish, some gray or white, and many small ones are greenish or greenish black. They are all lavas in fact.

The "Horse Hair" Worm.

Please explain in your valuable "Question Bureau" the origin of the so-called horse hair snakes often found ni ditches and mudholes in summer.—E. S. L., Hamilton, Ind.

This worm is an animal, hatched from an egg laid by the mother in the water or in a moist spot. Turn to the Farmstead department on the second page of this paper and you will find an article on these worms in cabbages.

Bankers in Congress.

In your issue of April 2, 1903, you say: "There never was a law prohibiting a banker from being a member of congress." Mr. Freeman O. Willey, in his Whither Are We Drifting as a Nation, on page 459, gives the words of such a law and says it was passed in 1793, and signed by George Washington. Now I ask again, has such a law ever been repealed?—N. B. S., Mannington, W. Va.

We doubt if there ever was such a law. There would be no common sense in it. Banking is a legitimate business, and because o this occupation a citizen should not be deprived of his political rights. We sent the question to our correspondent in Washington, who says:

"The bill mentioned above is not indexed. Senator Hill said in reply to Senator Stewart, on Sept. 11, 1893: 'Senators have a right, if they are so fortunate to hold shares in national banks, state banks or any other institution. They have a right to be interested, directly or indirectly, in matters of finance.'"

Whales.

Editor Question Bureau: In your column of The Blade for Sept. 3, under the caption "Whales," G. M., Lapel, Ind., asks for "some correct ideas concerning the whale, as to length, estimated weight, age, etc." Your reply as to families and kinds, formation (shape, build, etc.) is fairly well given, as is also the foods of what you term "sulegh" whales. The "right" whales, both of the northern and southern temperate and frozen zones, feed mainly upon "breet," a very minute water animal, appearing from a ship's deck like so much brick dust just under the surface of the water, and very often many miles in area. The "bowhead" of the Arctic ocean feeds on the same kind of food. The sperm whale's best food is a gigantic sort of jelly fish that whalemen term "squid."

You make the length short when you say 50 to 75 feet for bull sperm whales. I helped to capture, in the Mozambique channel, in the year 1849, a bull whale that measured 87½ feet in length, and yielded 110 barrels of oil. I have assisted to capture, on the coast of Argentina, sperm whales that yielded from 125 barrels to 145 barrels of oil. The oil is about one-fifth the weight of the whale. I have known of a "bowhead" that yielded 350 barrels of oil. A slab of his bone (baleen) was 18 feet long. I saw it; it was upon a wharf at New Bedford, in 1854. I am an old whaleman of three voyages.—A. L., Brook Valley, N. J.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Please state, through the Question Bureau of The Blade, who introduced the presenet national bankrupt bill in congress? Who supported it? Should it be classed a Republican measure?—J. B. M., Lebanon, Ala.

The present bankruptcy law was senate bill No. 1035, and was signed by the President, July 1, 1898. It was originally introduced by Senator Lindsay, March 24, 1897, and a substitute bill was introduced by Senator Knute Nelson, April 20, 1897. This measure was in substance what Judge Torrey, of St. Louis, had fathered in the house. A bankruptcy measure had been pending 15 years or more. Messrs. Torrey, Lindsay and Nelson were the strongest supporters of the measure. The vote by which the bill was passed was not taken on party lines.

Smoking at West Point.

Will the Question Bureau kindly give some explanation of or reason for the apparent incompetency or inefficiency of our public servants who have charge of West Point Military Academy? While the stories of the undignified and barbarous practices of hazing are still fresh in memory, there now comes the news that the Secretary of War has been constrained to issue an order permitting tobacco smoking, to beguile the cadets from the cigarette habit.—G. W. P., Ithaca, N. Y.

We see no reason to get excited over the order permitting smoking. The order prohibiting it was made 23 years ago, but it was never effective. The cadets who chose to do so always violated it, using cigarettes, which can easily be hidden on an emergency. It is a bit of hypocrisy to persist in an order which can not be enforced.

The majority of men in the United States use tobacco. It is one of those things in which a man may do as he pleases, and it is no one else's business. The effects of smoking tobacco in a pipe are far less than the use of cigarettes, which are made of poor tobacco, "doctored" up.

The writer does not use tobacco, but he is not proposing to compel other men to adopt his ideas. He detests a meddler, above all other undesirable kinds of people. This is a case in which the government wisely dropped the role of meddler; and you may be sure that all the howls of meddling women and men will not cause the order to be changed.

Grass of Parnassus.

Editor Blade: I notice in the Question Bureau a question concerning the grass of Parnassus. There is a plant belonging to the saxifrage family which is commonly so-called. It is not a true grass. There are several varieties, but the only common species, both north and south, is the Parnassia Caroliniana. It is a perennial, growing wild on wet banks. It has a stem 1 to 2 feet high, with roots leaves, bearing one clasping leaf low down and terminated with a handsome white flower, over one inch broad. There are five manyveined petals, alternating with as many stamens, and, having three stout, small, sterile filaments to each. This description is taken from Gray's Field Book of Botany. As nothing is said of its poisonous qualities, I think it has none.—I. S., South Glens Falls, N. Y.

Not a Fair Question.

Two persons were born January 1, 1830, and both died January 1, 1885; yet one lived ten days longer than the other. Explain how this could be possible.—M. J. M., Hanover, W. V.

The question is hardly a fair one. There are several cases which might arise, but we will take but one of them. Let us call the two persons A and B. A remains all his life at home, and that B, in the way of business or pleasure, traveled several times around the world, going westward always.

You know that in traveling entirely around the world westward you lose a day. Magellan's expedition was the first that circumnavigated the globe, and it sailed westward. When his sailors returned they were perplexed to find that while according to their count it was Sunday, to the people on shore it was Monday. Now, suppose that B travelled ten times around the globe, going westward each time, and did not correct his count. He would then be ten days behind the calendar at home. If A died on January 1, 1885, according to B's count it would be only December 26. If B died ten days later, which would be January 1 according to his count, he would be ten days older than A, for he actually died on January 11.

This, and a vast number of similar questions, are explained in a little book called "Lessons in Mathematical Geography," published by S. Y. Gillan & Co., 141 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis. It costs but ten cents a copy.

Making Flint Implements.

Editor Question Bureau: In a recent issue of The Blade you ask for additional information concerning the making of flint arrow points. The following I take from the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1897. It is a description by Catlin of the Apache method:

"Like most of the tribes west of and in the Rocky Mountains, they manufacture the blades of their spears and points of arrows of flints, and also of obsidian, which is scattered over those volcanic regions west of the mountains; and, like other tribes they guard as a profound secret the mode by which the flints and obsidian are broken into the shapes they require.

"Every tribe has its factory at which these arrowheads are made, and in these only certain adepts are able or allowed to make them for the use of the tribe. Erratic bowlders of flint are collected and broken with a sledge-hammer, made of a rounded pebble of hornstone, set in a twisted withe, holding the stone and forming the handle.

"The master workman, seated on the ground, lays one of these flakes on the palm of his left hand, holding it firmly with two or more fingers of the same hand, and with his right hand, between the thumb and two forefingers, places his chisel (or punch) on the point that is to be broken off, and a co-operator sitting in front of him, with a mallet of very hard wood, strikes the chisel (or punch) on the upper end, flaking the flint off on the under side, below each projecting point that is struck. The flint is then turned and chipped in the same manner from the opposite side; and so turned and chipped until the required shape and dimensions are obtained, all fractures being made in the palm of the hand.

"In selecting a flake for a flint arrowhead, a nice judgment must be used, or the attempt will fail. A flake with two opposite parallel or nearly parallel planes is found, and of the thickness required for the center of the arrowpoint. The first chipping reaches near to the center of these planes, but without quite breaking it away; and each chipping is shorter and shorter, until the shape and edge of the arrow-point are formed.

"The yielding elasticity of the palm enables the chip to come off without breaking the body of the flint, which would be the case were it broken on a hard substance. These people have no metallic instruments to work with, and the instrument (punch) which they use I was told was a piece of bone, but on examining it I found it to be a substance much harder, that of the tooth (incisor) of the sperm whale or sea lion, which are often stranded on the coast of the Pacific. This punch is six or seven inches long and one inch in diameter, with one rounded side and two plane sides, therefore presenting one acute and two obtuse angles, to suit the points to be broken. This operation is very curious, both the holder and the striker singing, and the strokes of the mallet given exactly in tune with the music, and with a sharp ring resounding blow in which, the Indians tell me, is the great medicine (mystery) of the operation.

"Admiral Sir E. Belcher says: 'The same process is used by Indians in Mexico that the Eskimos use.'"—W. S., Philo, Ill.

The Vatican.

Please describe the Vatican.—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

The Vatican is so called from the ancient name of the hill, the Mons Vaticanus, which means "the hill of the soothsayers." In pagan Rome, here those gentry assembled to consult the omens, and thus foretell the future. The Vatican is the palace of the popes. It is an enormous structure covering a space 1,200 feet long by 1,000 broad three stories high, comprising an enormous number of saloons, galleries, corridors, chapels, a library of 100,000 volumes, a museum which is immense, 20 courts, eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones. It is pretended by some that there are 11,000 chambers and rooms in the different buildings; but 5,000, perhaps, would come nearer the truth.

The structure was by no means built at one time. It is rather an aggregation of buildings, erected by many different popes, and covering many centuries. Its real interest does not lie in the mass of buildings themselves, but in their frescoes, paintings and other decorations, by the greatest artists of history; the unequalled collection of works of ancient art in its museums, and the rare treasures in the library. It is impossible in the space at command to give even a hint of these treasures. It takes a large volume to give one any adequate idea of them.

Eminent Domain.

What is meant by the right of eminent domain, and who possesses it?—A. W. C., Newport, Ky.

It is the dominion of the government over all the property within the state or country, by which it is entitled to any such property by constitutional means, payment being made therefor. Here is a fuller explanation which we quote:

"Eminent domain is an original ownership retained by the sovereign, or remaining in the state, whereby land or other private property can be taken for the public benefit. This is the most definite principle of fundamental power of government with regard to property, and the most striking example of the sovereignty of the people as a corporate body to resume original possession of the soil, where its use is essential to their mutual advantage and the welfare of society when it becomes necessary for the public benefit to open a street, construct a canal, charter a railroad, lay out a park or perform any other similar act in the in the interest of the public, and the owners of the property refuse to sell, or ask an exorbitant price for their lands, by the power of eminent domain the state has the right to condemn such property to that public use, and any court having due authority, by issuing its process, may compel the surrender of the property."

Standing Eggs on End.

Editor Blade:—I notice in The Blade an illustrated article, in which the writer claims that the trick of standing an ordinary egg on end is impossible. The writer of that article is mistaken. I have convinced many skeptics of their error by selecting any well-formed egg from a basket in a grocery, and standing it on the small end, on a glass show case; and almost anyone with steady nerves and a little patience, can do the trick and surprise both themselves and friends, for it does seem impossible. Simply select a perfect egg, hold it, small end down, with the thumb and forefinger of both hands until it is evenly balanced, then withdraw all the fingers at once. It is not a difficult thing to do.—J. O. S., Letart, W. Va.

Heavy Yorkers.

In the market quotations we see hogs quoted as heavy "yorkers." What is meant by the term "yorkers?"—W. D., Cedarville, W. Va.

So far as we are able to find out, the term "yorkers" referred to hogs fitted for the requirements of the New York market. It was probably first used to indicate hogs fattened and fattened in the state of New York, and then naturally extended to other hogs, no matter where raised, of equal grade. If any one knows the origin of the term, we shall be glad to print it.

Rural Delivery Act.

I have heard some persons in this place say that Hon. Wm. F. Rhea, former congressman from this state, was the one to introduce the bill for rural free delivery mail service in the United States. I am doubtful of the statement being correct and ask you to tell through the Question Bureau, who, and when first introduced the bill.—Subscriber, Chilhowie, Va.

The act was first passed by congress on March 3, 1891. The bill originated in the House, and was framed by the committee on postoffices and post roads. No mention is made in the records of the bill of any individual as fathering it. You must remember it was not a new idea. Great Britain has had rural fre delivery for more than a generation.

British Colonies.

Does the British government receive any revenue from its colonies, direct or indirect? If so, how much does Canada contribute to the home government?—J. M. H., Alliance, O.

As we understand it, there is no direct or indirect payment of revenue by British colonies to the mother country. In Canada and Australia the governor general is appointed by the crown, and in Australia the governors of the different colonies. These salaries are paid by the colony, not by Great Britain. In Australia the expenses of the British warships which guard the coasts are met to an extent by the Australian government. However, there is a regular portion of the revenue of a colony paid into the British imperial treasury. Great Britain learned not to insist upon this by her experience with her American colonies during the revolution.

Color of Cigars.

Why are the words Claro, Colorado and Maduro placed on cigar boxes? I supposed it was to distinguished the strength of the tobacco, but what is the origin of the words?—C. E. W., New Carlisle, Ind.

The words refer primarily to the color of the cigar, and indirectly to its strength, as the darker the tobacco the stronger, as a rule. However, manufacturers now make the filler of cigars of the same quality of leaf, but put different colors of wrapper; and the marking is made to correspond with the color of the wrapper.

The words are all Spanish. Claro means clear or light; colorado, colored, and maduro, dark. The cigars marked claro are the lightest colored; next colorado the next, colorado the next, and maduro still darker.

Haviland China.

Please tell me something through the bureau about Haviland china.—L. R., Moquoketa, Iowa.

Haviland & Co., is an American firm which for a number of years has imported fine French porcelain and china. Some half dozen years ago they established a factory for making French china at Limoges, France. The output of this factory is called Haviland china. It is made entirely for the American trade, and is not sold in Europe.

Miscellaneous.

J. F., West Unity, O.: We do not know.

J. E. W., Cassville, Mo.: Write a letter of inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

O. H. R., Ruble, Pa.: The game laws are state laws, and differ. The editor is forbidden to answer questions of law, as you will see by reading the rules above.

A. W., Fayette, O.: If your father had done wrong, and was sentenced to death, do you believe it would be God's will that you should be executed with him, simply because you were his son?

I. S., Endsavor, Wis.: We have no means of determining whether a fraud is intended. You should make it a rule, however, never to respond to an "endless chain" letter, no matter what its object.

Stops Chills **Painkiller** (PERRY DAVIS') Cures Cramps

WAGES EVERY NIGHT.

A Southern Lumber Company Solves the Labor Problem.

There is a certain saw mill concern in the longleaf yellow pine district, says the American Lumberman, which a couple of years ago, after studying the labor problem and the question of securing efficient work from its crew, composed largely of negroes, decided on a radical change—an absolute innovation as far as we are aware in its method of handling its pay roll.

Instead of the customary method of paying off its hands monthly, semi-monthly, or by checks at more frequent intervals, or daily, it concluded to pay in cash every night. It employs a time keeper for this special purpose, who makes his rounds twice a day, finds out who is at work and promptly at six o'clock, on the blowing of the whistle, is behind his window, with his pay roll and cash before him, ready to attend to the men. In this particular mill, whose crew is large, about three-fourths appear every night for their money. The only exception as to the daily pay roll is on Friday night, when, in order that the weekly pay roll may be figured up properly, no payment is made. On Saturday night, Friday's pay is handed out except to those who have not worked Saturday. They must wait until Monday. On Monday night payment is made for both Saturday and Monday.

In abandoning their former system of payment this concern thought it wise also to abandon its store or commissary, though now its members say that if they wished to run a store they believed that they could do so as successfully as under the old system.

Such a radical change in handling the pay roll will probably be looked at scornfully by most southern readers, but the members of this concern profess themselves to be not only satisfied, but highly pleased with the results. All around them their neighbors are complaining of lack of help. Manysmills are shorthanded and there is a constant struggle to get hold of what men are available and willing to work. Efforts are made to import help from other states. Yet this concern turns away men every day. It loses very few of its men, always has a full crew and has its pick. Furthermore, it is able to run every day in the week. It is not troubled by men laying off to recuperate after Sunday or after the first of the month.

This is the way that one of the members of this concern explains the happy effect of the innovation:

"The negro is a curious creature. He is utterly improvident and when he gets money he must spend it at once. The less he has to spend the less chance there is for him to get drunk and unfit for work. When he is more contented when he can jingle money in his pocket every day. As he is improvident, he must have either the money or credit to buy the few things that he absolutely needs. By our method he has enough money to supply his daily wants, but never accumulates enough for a spree. Consequently he works practically every day and he works cheerfully and faithfully."

Experience is worth any amount of mere theory and there may be in the above outline of this method of handling the pay roll of a southern lumber manufacturing institution suggestions of value to some of our readers. It is true that one of the chief advantages secured—being given the preference by labor—would not accrue if all adopted the same methods. But there is little danger that this will be the case.

In addition to questions of expediency, the policy of doing some things that would not be desirable or appreciated with a better class of labor rests in this instance on a real benefit, not only to the institution itself, but to the employed. It is an adaptation of means to ends and of policies to conditions that is worthy of consideration.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

M. Passtoukhof thinks he has discovered a cure for mountain sickness in boiling tea, but you must question whether the good effect is produced by the tea or the boiling.

My husband and I have walked a good deal on Swiss ice and snow, but neither of us ever suffered from the disagreeable symptoms described as mountain sickness till we found ourselves upon Mount Etna.

We had ascended from Catania, a very hot town which lies on volcanic ground. We had left the woodman's hut on the Bosco at 10 p. m., and after walking some hours through the snow we arrived at the Casa degl'Inglesi, which was almost hidden in snow, so that we could only sit on the roof. The guides proposed that we should rest and take some food, for which they themselves were quite ready. We each of us politely declined; we were not hungry, thank you. "Ah, you are cold," said the guides, "we will find you a fire," and they took us on to where two little craters were smoking merrily away through the thick crust of snow. Then we became very hungry, in spite of sulphur fumes, and took our supper gladly. When we compared notes we found that each of us had experienced the same sensation of nausea, which lasted till we got warm, and we concluded that it was probably caused by the violent change from sub-tropical heat to the Arctic regions of Etna's snow cap. And this looks as though M. Passtoukhof's hot water would be efficacious without the tea.—London Times.

CAPT. THUNDERBOLT.

A prominent police official of New South Wales, Superintendent Walker, many years ago as a plain policeman had a desperate encounter with "Captain Thunderbolt," a famous Australian bushranger and mail robber, on May 25, 1870. Thunderbolt," whose real name was Frederick Ward, fired at Walker, who was pursuing him, and then galloped away. Walker returned fire and galloped after the robber. Both men fired a second time at short quarters offered. The Rocky river confronted the outlaw, but he took one daring leap. His horse was killed by the officer's next shot. "Are you married?" cried Thunderbolt from the middle of the river. "Yes," replied Walker. "Well, remember your family." "Oh, that's all right. Will you come out and surrender?" "No, I'll die first." "Then it's you and me for it," said the policeman as he plunged into the river. The battle continued in the water until Thunderbolt was mortally wounded. He died next day.

Figs and Thistles.

Right must come before reason.
Self-sophistication is soul-suicide.
While there is love there's hope.
The godly is not the goody-goody.
Hands are better than wings in this world just now.
Beneficence is the only evidence of benevolence.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Beggar's Monkey Bank.

A French professional beggar, who went about with a monkey, appeared inconsolable when the creature died, and had it stuffed. He has been found dead with this effigy clasped in his arms. Inside the skin was a sum of £1,200, with a note saying that the dead man was afraid of burglars and feigned poverty to conceal his wealth.

Large Skeleton Unearthed.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Marion, O., Sept. 11.—The almost perfect skeleton of a man, supposedly an Indian, was found by farmers digging in a gravel pit on the Isaac Mason farm, in Caledonia, Thursday. The remains indicated a man of enormous size when in life.

LAND BARGAINS!

Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and other sections of the great Southwest offer the most flattering inducements to homeseekers and investors. The index of immigration is rapidly advancing rates, so now is the time to take advantage of your opportunity.

Special railroad rates and guides to conduct you over the field without charge will be furnished.

If you want to know where these opportunities are, and how to reach them, address

R. S. LEMON, Secretary.

FRISCO SYSTEM, IMMIGRATION BUREAU
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Sunday School

LIVING A ROYAL LIFE.

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 20, is "Abstinence from Evil," 1 Peter 4:1-11.

So far back as we know anything definite of man, we find him struggling with the question of what is the best life. There has been substantial agreement among the great heathen thinkers, as well as among Christian teachers, that self-indulgence is hurtful and self-denial helpful; and that the life lived for fleshly ends misses the mark.

This is a great principle to which Socrates, Confucius, Buddha and all the other immortal thinkers subscribe. It is the principle which Simon Peter, the fisherman-apostle, lays down in this portion of his writings which twenty-five million members of the Sunday school will study as a quarterly temperance lesson. Let it be borne in mind that Peter is dealing with a principle; only once, and that incidentally, does he mention drinking, and the lesson can be most temperately and profitably considered as a study of an underlying life-principle.

Suffering and Sinning.

The problem of sinning and suffering is touched upon first in this lesson by the philosopher who got his wisdom by his contact with real life, and by sitting as a learner in the school of Jesus. Christ suffered in the flesh, says he, that he might not sin. His spirit conquered his body only at the cost of sacrifice. It is better to greatly suffer than to sin; and if you sin, you will suffer anyway, and more grievously. So it is wiser to pay this price of pain for spirit strength than for loss to both spirit and body.

The Bible does not blink the fact that the way to the best things is a way of hardship. He who has never endured a pain for the sake of a principle does not understand the meaning of following Christ. No great service is accomplished, and no great victory over temptation is secured, without self-sacrifice and suffering. Paul said, "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus," and they were scars of wounds.

The Best Life or the Beast Life.

In these days of more delicate speech we fight shy of saying anything concerning the fleshly life; the life of lust, as the Bible calls it. The Bible has no such scruples. It condemns the life of lust—which is simply the gratification of all fleshly desire—in sweeping terms, and then it particularizes as to what the lust life comprehends. We are not found it more "proper" and convenient to select the use of strong drink as one of the evils of this life against which we may with propriety turn our guns—although every one who has come to know life by contact with the actual world of flesh and blood men know that deliviousness is a greater and more common evil than intemperance.

The better way—the Bible way—of dealing with these sins is to include the whole unlovely list of them under the comprehensive name of sins of the flesh. This includes gluttony—which is a more common sin among men than we let ourselves believe—as well as winebibbing. Fleshliness is surrender to appetite; it is desire put to wrong principle; sensation above sense. It is, frankly, the kind of pleasure the beasts know. The person who seeks his good times by way of physical sensations denies the stamp of the divine which is upon him, and is little more than a body, or else he is no better than the wild creatures of the forest.

Running With the Crowd.

There is no need to argue for the hurtfulness of this life which yields itself a servant to appetite. Everybody with eyes and ears knows that it does not pay to be a drunkard or a sensualist; the drunkard and sensualist know this best of all. Whoever sins by the flesh sins in the flesh. Disease, debility and disaster come to the body this way. This has been proved beyond question. We do not need the recent researches of Dr. Alfred Wolff, who has discovered that the greatest beer-drinking area of population is also the greatest cancer area, to convince us that "Where there's drink, there's danger."

No, it is not new information concerning the hurt or danger of drink that men need, but a stronger purpose to abstain from it. Drunkards are made because people have not the will or the courage to refuse drink. Give the young of today such a resolute purpose as the young man Daniel possessed, and the next generation's crop of drunkards will fail to materialize. As Peter points out, it is not fleshly excesses in crowds, or with a popular current. Few men, and young men especially, have the stamina to stand out against a common tendency. The natural inclination is to run with the crowd even when the crowd is on the down grade, as most crowds are. When men follow a multitude, it is usually to do evil.

Keeping a Level Head.

When Peter wrote this letter he was an old man, and had seen much of life. He had watched many a career to its end. So his advice here is the advice of a man of the world. "Be ye therefore of sound mind." This shrouding of the deadly ways of the flesh, he implies, indicates a weak spot in the popular mind. But as for you, fellow Christians, be sane, sound, undeluded. Keep your heads amid the world's clamor. Don't run with a crowd simply because it is running; think for yourself; why is it running and where will it land?

This is a wise doctrine to preach to young men today. There is no use to talk to them about "the gilded palaces of sin," only to have them laugh that to scorn. The palaces of this sort of show, people are ceasing to share their ordinary life with their friends.

A fashionable grocer said the other day, "Jest all you will about boarding houses, but they set better tables than 90 per cent of the private homes. In the latter, people stint their tables for the sake of making a good appearance in ither directions." If these words are true, it is small wonder that there is not more hospitality.

In simple and blunt fashion let it be said that hospitality is the Christian's duty—hospitality in the kitchen, toward thehungry huckster, or thirsty threadwoman, as well as hospitality in the parlor and in the dining room toward whomever we may help by sharing, in free and unaffected fashion, his home and his life.

The principle goes further. Share your gift, whatever it may be, whether a home, or a knack of being

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 160,000

MALAYS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Chicago Tribune reproduces the statements of Mr. Hugh Clifford, for thirty years a British official in Malaysia. Mr. Clifford believes, as a result of his long experience with the race, that the Malays are incapable of self-government in our conception of the word. Speaking of the work of the Americans in the Philippines, he says:

The desire of the United States in the Philippines is two-fold: to see the Philippines raised to a fair measure of material prosperity, and to bring to the islanders personal liberty and happiness. These two objects will be mutually antagonistic if the islanders are to be treated as potential Americans. No scheme of government for Malays will be successful if it does not base itself on the incapacity of the Malays for self-government.

The calm recognition of the fact—for Englishmen who have won an understanding of the character of the Malayan peoples hold it to be a fact as undeniable as the law of gravity itself—that men of this race are, by reason of their limitations, incapable of self-government, will not come to the Americans save through the channel of long and, it may be, bitter experience.

Mr. Clifford furthermore believes that this defect in character is incurable. The Dutch and the English have had long experience with the Malays in their East Indian colonies, and agree as to the native incapacity. The Dutch adopted the plan of making their Malaysian colonies a source of profit to the home government, by means of high taxes and practically enforced industry on the part of the natives. The thirty years of desultory war with the Achinese, a Malay tribe in the northwest part of Sumatra, shows the folly of this method.

The English have taken a different course. They have used the revenues accruing from their colonies on the Malay peninsula and elsewhere to build wagonroads and railways, and to develop the material resources of the country. Their taxes are light, and the cost of administration kept within narrow limits. In governing the people, the native interests are conserved and the native wishes consulted as far as may be; but the Malays are not allowed to govern. The executive officials are always English. The result is peace and prosperity.

It is hard for many good people here in the United States to understand why the Filipinos—who are Malays—can not be trusted with self-government the same as whites. They seem to forget that, we dare not trust our own Indians with self-government, because of a similar incapacity. In the South, there is a large white element—practically the entire white population in states with a heavy colored population—who are convinced by experience that the mass of the negroes there are equally unfit for self-government.

It may be that the line of policy now being pursued in the Philippines, of intrusting the natives with self-government in municipalities and provinces, the creation of a native constabulary in the country and native police forces in the cities, is going too far. This is the belief of the great majority of Americans who have spent several years in the islands, including army officers. There are many of these classes who believe that there is a purpose among the natives to begin another insurrection within the next two or three years. If our policy has been one of relying too much on native responsibility and capacity, the mistake is sure to prove a costly one in the end, and will have to be abandoned. But the government of the natives by the whites need not shock the tender sensibilities of any American. Here at home we have always governed the red men by whites, and in the South we are governing the black men in the same way. What is a necessity at home may well prove a necessity in the islands, and is no more un-American or unconstitutional.

COLOMBIA AND THE CANAL.

The real reason for the rejection of the canal treaty by Colombia is now apparent. The Colombian congress is now discussing a bill authorizing President Marroquin to negotiate a new treaty, and containing the stipulations on which he must insist. These may be summed up in two words—more money.

The United States must pay Colombia twenty million dollars for the concession, besides the sum payable to the French canal company for its rights and privileges. The perpetual use of the canal zone is to be granted, provided the United States will agree to pay 25 per cent. more premium at the expiration of each 100 years than for the preceding term—these to begin at $400,000 premium and the rental $400. The Panama railroad must revert to Colombia at the end of 64 years, but the United States may buy it at a valuation.

It is useless to discuss these propositions at present. They will probably be amended and changed before the bill passes, if it ever does pass; and until we know exactly the terms Colombia demands, there is little use in discussing them.

Of course a treaty is a bargain between two countries, and each has an equal right to propose terms for the acceptance of or rejection by the other. But if the Columbian congress proposes to determine the only terms on which that country is willing to make a treaty, the bargaining becomes rather one-sided.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

The silver commission has at last agreed upon a practical plan to relieve Mexico and China from the evils of fluctuating money values, due to their adhesion to silver currency. It is much like that adopted by the United States for the Philippines. That plan is: The coinage of a silver peso, of about the weight and fineness of our own silver dollar, which is to circulate at the rate of two pesos for an American dollar. Stability is guaranteed by the island government accepting these pesos at that value. The plan for Mexico and China is that all prices are to be reckoned in terms of gold, and that the silver currency is to be kept steady in value by means mentioned above, and by the gradual accumulation of a gold reserve by both countries, so as eventually they may be able to have a gold currency as well.

THE PENSION REPORT.

Commissioner Ware's annual report shows that the ravages of death among the pensioned veterans of the civil war is reducing the total pension roll, despite the number of new pensioners placed thereon. The total number of pensioners, including soldiers and widows, is 996,545. Mr. Ware estimates that there are about 200,000 unpensioned soldiers of the civil war, excluding deserters; and these are applying for pensions at the rate of more than 14,000 per year. The total number of pensioners reached its highest point a year ago, and will probably grow less with each succeeding year, despite the number of pensions granted for Spanish war service.

The commissioner makes a number of suggestions for the amendment of the pension laws, the most important of which is that recommending a change in the method of examination. He would have boards of experts appointed, which should hold examinations at fixed dates at given places, receiving testimony as to the condition of applicants, and reporting thereon. He would have these experts under civil service rules, so that they would be unswayed by political or other considarations which have nothing to do with pension matters.

Two other important suggestions which should be enacted into law are that the right to a pension should be forfeited by conviction in court of an infamous crime, and that no widows' pensions should be allowed to women who marry soldiers after the latter become old pensioners. Another recommendation reveals the weak point in that part of the civil service system which provides for retaining a satisfactory government employe for an unlimited time. Mr. Ware wants to get rid of the superannuated clerks in the pension office, who have become too old to do full and effective service. He recommends a law for their retirement, with a pension. As The Blade has pointed out for years, the logical result of the present system is to create a civil pension list of old government clerks. This is a burden the government ought not to be called on to assume. There is no danger to life, limb or health in a department clerkship, as there is in army and navy service.

All that is needed to prevent this is an additional section to the present civil service law. It should provide that an appointee shall retain his position for a given term—four or six or eight years—when he must quit, and be rendered ineligible for any other appointment in the civil service for an equal number of years. They would then have an incentive to save money, and to prepare for a permanent life career, in place of becoming red tape fossils.

THE BEIRUT OUTBREAK.

The newspapers which sharply criticised the sending of the Mediterranean squadron to Beirut are now able to revise that opinion. The bloody outbreak in that city between Moslems and Christians shows that the presence of our war vessels there is a necessary precaution for the safety of the consular officials and the other Americans there.

The Moslems form a majority of the population, but there are very many of native Christians, who are largely the descendants of numbers of Christian refugees from Damascus in 1860. This seaport is the emporium of most of the trade with Syria, Palestine and Cilicia, and a railroad etxends to Damascus. It has a regular service of British, French, Egyptian and other steamers; about half the total imports are from Great Britain. It is the seat of missionary activity in that whole region, and this is another American interest which requires protection. The city has about 85,000 population.

The outbreak is the result of the excitement over the Macedonian revolutionary movement. Both Moslems and Christians in the Turkish dominions lose sight of everything else than the religious aspect of the turmoil. A shot fired by a Mussulmen at a native Christian employed at the American college—a missionary institution—was the beginning of the trouble. The presence of the American vessels is certainly fortunate for the citizens of the United States in the city.

CESSATION OF BUILDING.

Reports from the large municipalities indicate that there will be a practical suspension of building operations next year. Capitalists give as a reason that they will not go into large ventures until the labor situation has cleared. The experiences this year have been expensive, and have had a tendency to strain the relations between capital and labor to the danger point.

What this means to the employe and indirectly to every merchant and manufacturer in the country, is best shown in the statement that the Pennsylvania road has stopped plans on improvements estimated to cost $50,000,000; Chicago building expenditure of $70,000,000, and similar operations in New York meaning the disbursement of probably $150,000,000, have ceased, because the men with the money don't dare risk it. In other words, these vast sums, instead of being distributed throughout the country in the form of wages, and in payment for material, will remain in the vaults undisturbed.

There can be but one result to this: hundreds of thousands will be out of employment, and the lucky man who has work, will be called upon to divide with his less fortunate brother. And capital will not grow less for lying idle.

A WIRELESS FAULT.

The contests for the America's cup were to have been reported by the Marconi wireless telegraph company. But the reports were fragmentary, where not a mere meaningless jumble of dots and dashes. This was through no defect of the apparatus, nor ignorance of the operators, but simply because certain persons, presumably in the interests of rival wireless companies, sent out into space Hertzian waves at the same time. The receiving station caught and recorded these just as readily as the waves induced on the Marconi boat.

Thus is demonstrated a radical defect in all wireless systems of transmission. Much has been said about "tuning" the instruments, so the two—the sending and receiving—will transmit and receive only Hertzian waves of a certain number of vibrations per second. The tuning process is thus shown to be ineffective, or else not properly done. At any rate, the receiver picked up any Hertzian waves which strayed that way with charming impartiality. The result was the same as if two telegraph operators would insist on sending messages over the same line at the same time—the receiving instrument would give out an unintelligible series of signals.

Not only has it been shown that one wireless operator can thus entirely obstruct messages sent by another, but that the messages in transit can be readily stolen. There is no such thing as privacy to a message, if any one is minded to set up a receiving apparatus. This fact will prevent the general use of the system for commercial purposes. The scientific gentlemen interested in the various systems will have to do some more inventing to overcome this difficulty.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS ON WILLIAM M'KINLEY

Toledo Daily Blade, Sept. 14.

The address of Senator Fairbanks at the unveiling of Toledo's statue of William McKinley is all that such an oration should be. One-half of it is devoted to a sketch of the late President's life and public career. The remaining moiety is an appreciation of his character, motives and policies. The verbal portrait he draws came from his knowledge of Mr. McKinley, obtained through years of personal friendship and political and official comradeship.

Senator Fairbanks is a clear and convincing orator, without any tendency to rhetorical ficurish. His utterances do not coruscate with flashing word-play, capturing the fancy and winning applause through verbal cleverness. His portrait is not gorgeous with adventitious color, but it has the fidelity of a photograph. His sentences are clean-cut, incisive and convincing, because he appeals to the reason and judgment of his hearers. Especially is his effort suitable for a Toledo audience, for William McKinley had in this city a wide circle of personal friends and acquaintances; and he had spoken so often, here that every one became familiar with his personality, and esteemed and honored him, independently of their political affiliations.

A notable portion of Senator Fairbanks' address is that referring to President McKinley's course prior to the Spanish war, through that brief conflict and in the elaboration of a treaty of peace. His political opponents, seeking some new issue after their tremendous defeat upon the silver question, seized upon the lamentable conditions prevailing in Cuba to foment trouble. The existing facts lent themselves to such an effort. The popular voice was for war from the day of the disaster to the Maine.

Personally, there is no doubt that William McKinley shared this feeling. But the chief executive of a great nation must consider the public welfare rather than his personal opinions. He knew the government was not ready for war with any nation, even with Spain. He strove earnestly, and with all sincerity of purpose, to bring the Spanish government to a realization of its mistakes, and to a sincere effort to ameliorate Cuban conditions. Meanwhile, the President hurried forward preparations for possible war, omitting no precaution. And it was only when the resources of diplomacy were exhausted that he committed the matter to Congress for action, in a message which stands as a model.

When the short conflict ended, and the treaty of Paris was framed, it brought to us new territory. It may well be doubted whether Mr. McKinley cared for territorial addition to our possessions; but he felt that the United States owed a duty to humanity which could only be paid by emancipating those islands from Spanish curelty and oppression. The masses of the American people appreciated the conditions and upheld his judgment. Senator Fairbanks justly attributes to him the belief that the wisest statesmanship is that which gives true expression to the purposes of the people.

But the Senator's address should be read in its entirety. It is a clear, dispassionate judgment on the public career and official acts of William McKinley. It may be deemed by some that the two years which have elapsed since he passed away are too short a distance in time for the career of the late President to be viewed in true historical perspective; but we doubt if any orator, a quarter or a half century hence, speaking on the same subject, will differ materially from the calm, thoughtful judgment of Senator Fairbanks today.

MR. CLARKE'S ABUSE OF SENATOR HANNA

"'Let well enough alone,' 'Stand pat,' 'Continue to stand pat,' 'Hands off,' 'For God's sake, keep letting well enough alone.' This in his own language, is the sum of the political wisdom and statesmanship in which Senator Hanna has given counsel to the people of this state and nation for several years, as if, forsooth, he thought the national life of this great people and the business of it would stand still, not move, at his command."

This utterance delivered at Akron by John Clarke, Johnson's candidate for United States senator, lifts him from the high pedestal of independence and patriotism on which many people had placed him, and reduces him to the level of the most common political demagogue. When he undertook to quote Senator Hanna before the assembled thousands of Summit county, he knew that the epigrams quoted were spoken, not as a command to either the Republican party or the nation, but as earnest advice by a man who for years had devoted his life to his country and who felt it his duty to warn citizens against the perils that beset them. Mr. Clarke knew, too, that Senator Hanna did not, by utterance or inference, convey the meaning that business should "stand still." The plain intent of the senator's words was that the country had flourished under Republican rule with sound money and a protective tariff, and had retrograded whenever it had tried Democratic rule with free trade and soft money; therefore, it should not make further experiments known to be bad, but should "stand pat" on the two great principles whereby, under Republican administrations, it had gained the proud position of leader of the nations of the world. Clarke's deliberate misconstruction was an insult to the intelligence of his audience and an outrage perpetrated against a man who, he says, is an ideal neighbor and a good citizen.

As Mr. Clarke progresses in his campaign, he will discover that the voters of Ohio are pretty well posted on Senator Hanna's public acts, and not even the eloquence of a Clarke punctuated by rank sophistry, can deceive them. When Mr. Johnson's candidate undertakes to belittle Senator Hanna, he belittles himself and the cause he represents. The time has passed when the people of Ohio can lay sole claim to their junior senator. He is a national character, made so by the patriotic manner in which he aided President McKinley and by his efforts, immediately after the terrible Buffalo tragedy, to allay the public uneasiness and prevent a panic of the business world. It was the habit of Democratic organs and Democratic orators to refer to Senator Hanna, immediately after McKinley's election, as the "president," and the statement was repeatedly made that it was Hanna, and not McKinley, who was guiding the ship of state. No one seriously believed it for a moment, and yet all understood that the President placed great reliance on the Ohio senator and paid heed to his advice. tI is no detraction from the splendid achievements of the late President to say that he looked to Senator Hanna for his inspiration and regarded him as one of the most patriotic men in public life. Now that the history of the McKinley administration grows brighter as the days pass, and the prestige of Senator Hanna increases correspondingly, the Johnson orators have suddenly discovered that the Ohio senator has said nothing, done nothing, to command the respect of people, or the confidence of voters. But fortunately the final verdict rests not with these orators, but with the people themselves, and they know the truth.

THE M'KINLEY STATUE.

Toledo Daily Blade, Sept. 14.

Today witnesses the culmination of an event to which Toledo has looked forward with interested expectancy for nearly two years.

Two years ago this morning President McKinley died. Soon after that great calamity, a movement was started looking towards the erection of a monument to his memory. It was believed that to this purpose all the people should have the opportunity to contribute. On a designated day, all the voting booths in the city were opened to receive voluntary offerings. A number of the surrounding towns, as well as the country adjacent to this city, participated. The result was a fund sufficient to secure the splendid statue unveiled today.

The gentlemen comprising the association worked with energy and intelligence. The making of the statue was entrusted to an eminent sculptor, and the result is most satisfactory. Every step has been watched by the people of this city, and the thousands who are today participating in the unveiling ceremonies attest the interest in the tribute to the nation's martyr.

Toledo will always cherish this memorial. It will be a lasting lesson to the growing generations and a pride to all our citizens, and this pride is in no way lessened by the fact that the statue unveiled today is the first such memorial in Ohio—the state of William McKinley's nativity.

MADE OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

The navy department has officially declared the "Star-Spangled Banner" to be the national anthem, and officers and men are to stand at "attention" when it shall be played. Whether the war department will follow the naval example, as to a national anthem for the army, remains to be seen.

If there were any urgent need of choosing a national anthem at this particular time—and any pressing need is not apparent—the selection should have been made by the President, in his capacity of commander-in-chief of both army and navy. For certainly the army needs it quite as much as the navy.

It is singular that national anthems are very poor stuff, considered from a musical standpoint. The words of "God Save the King," the British one, are not far removed from doggerel, and the air—which we call "America"—is lacking in dignity and power. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key while a prisoner to the British, during the night bombardment of Fort McHenry at Baltimore, by the British, in 1814. It breathes patriotic fervor, but it seems hardly great enough for our national anthem. The air is mediocre as a musical composition, and is inappropriate, because it originally was an old English drinking song, entitled "To Anacreon in Heaven." Still, it is probably the best we have. The average crowd always gives demonstrations of approval when it is performed, but this is due to association of ideas, not to any intrinsic merit in the composition itself.

THE DELAWARE AGREEMENT.

The removal of Miss Todd, the postmistress at Greenwood, Delaware, to make room for an Addicks Republican, has served to call public attention to the division of spoils in that state agreed upon between Senator Allee, of the Addicks faction, and Senator Ball, an anti-Addicks man. By the terms of a written agreement entered into by these two men, the federal positions in Wilmington and Newcastle county are to be given to Ball, while those in Sussex and Kent counties will be the perquisite of Allee.

That the publication of such an agreement could create such widespread comment is an evidence that civil service reform is understood and appreciated. Twenty or thirty years ago, such arrangements to satisfy factional quarrels were so frequent that no one regarded them. In the old days when the state was Democratic, the two senators divided the patronage in the same way. But precedent does not make right and justice, and the hearty condemnation of the arrangement between the two spoilsmen is as deserved as if it were a new invention.

The arrangement is a phase of the fight between the unconscionable Addicks and those who are opposed to him. The election of Allee and Ball was the result of a compromise between the two factions in order to end the deadlock in the Delaware legislature and secure to the state her representation in the senate of the United States. The feeling between th two factions is so deep that a working agreement regarding the offices was necessary in order to avoid keeping the state in a turmoil over the filling of federal offices as they became vacant.

Had there been two weeks of hot, sultry weather in August, the corn crop would have surpassed even the phenomenal yield of last year.

FOR NOVEMBER 9.

The statement comes from Oyster Bay that the President has fixed definitely upon Monday, November 9, as the date upon which congress will be convened in extra session. The official proclamation, however, will not be issued until after the President's return to Washington. The idea of convening the lawmakers some time in October was abandoned because many members of both houses objected to a date earlier than the November election, as they expect to be then busy in the work of the campaign. Hence the selection of the Monday following election day.

The outlook at present is poor for the accomplishment of anything of material value regarding the currency. There is a great diversity of opinion as to the proper method of giving needed elasticity to the volume of the currency among its advocates; and there is a numerically strong contingent in congress which is opposed to any action, on the pretext that "a depressing effect on business" will be the result of taking the subject up, because of the "uncertainty."

This is a very gauzy plea. There would be no uncertainty which would deter any financial institution or business man from any undertaking in either line. The proposition, stated in the plainest terms, is simply to provide a means for the temporary expansion of the currency at any time there shall be an excessive demand for a greater volume, and to couple with it provisions which will restore the volume to the normal when this demand is satisfied. It is not a difficult task to achieve these results, and why there should be any uncertainty or hesitation while the matter is pending is a problem which a Philadelphia lawyer alone can unravel.

The business of the country seems to be all right, despite Tom Johnson's wails of woe. Some 1,400 railroad men in Ohio have just received a substantial advance in wages.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

The Turkish Turmoil.

In European Turkey the situation went from bad to worse last week. The dispatches from there are burdened with accounts of violence and rapine on an appalling scale in Macedonia, and the probabilities of war between Turkey and Bulgaria seem to be daily increasing. Indeed, Premier Petroff, of Bulgaria, has informed the representatives of the powers that unless the latter can find some means to restrain Turkey's terrible measures of repression, Bulgaria will be forced to depart from her attitude of neutrality.

The true nature of many of the Macedonian revolutionists is again revealed by the repetition of their threat to poison the wells of TurRish-ruled cities with plague bacilli in case they cannot bring about war between Turkey and Bulgaria. If they do not execute the threat it will not be because they are deterred by humane consideration of the consequences. Nor is the plan especially impracticable. Of course it may be said that the depopulation of that part of the world by pathogenic bacteria would not in itself be an unmixed misfortune. But when we consider the secondary effects, the ineffable fiendishness of planting the seeds of an uncontrollable infection in soil where they would linger for indefinite years, ripening for the death of thousands of wholly innocent people, only the most vindictive and brutal of minds can fail to be aghast at the fearful prospect.

Japan and Russia.

An interesting item of news comes from Pekin in the shape of a statement that Russia and Japan are negotiating with a view to settling the difficulties growing out of their relations in reference to Manchuria and Corea respectively. The basis of the negotiations is said to be the mutual recognition of the railway rights of the two powers in the territories mentioned. Each power, the report says, is to define its rights and to have authority to guard the railways and to send troops to suppress disorder, the forces to be withdrawn on the restoration of order. The fact of the reported negotiations being in progress is seemingly not officially denied, though it is not admitted that any agreement has been reached. It would seem that the negotiations, if successful, must result in a gain for Japan, at least for the present, though the possibility of future friction will not be eliminated. Apparently, as October 8, the time for the Russian evacuation of Manchuria draws near, the diplomats in the far east are displaying more than their wonted activity.

Finance in London.

The drop of British consols to 89 5-16 establishes a lower record than has been made since the London panic of 1866. The immediate cause of the decline is, of course, the efforts of the Bank of England to force up the money rate in order to protect the London market against outside demands for gold; it means, therefore, a rather severe international monetary strain. The wider significance, however, is in the attention called to the decline in the earning power of capital since the previous low record was made. In 1866 the consols were a three per cent security; that they could fall as low as two and a half per cent securities now reminds us of the notable decrease in standard interest rates. Just at present, to be sure, the tendency is the other way; but this is but a passing reaction and, as was pointed out at the meeting of life insurance actuaries in New York last week, is chiefly due to recent expensive wars. With recovery from these the normal interest rate will doubtless resume its downward course. Already nothing less than a hundred thousand dollars can ensure a man an income equal to a very moderate salary.

Disciplining Union Members.

The executive board of a union which takes in about 20,000 of the employes of the big packing firms has set out to show that it can discipline offending members so effectually that the employers can have a reasonable certainty of the maintenance of industrial peace. The board has expelled 1,600 men who acted in such a way as to threaten the breaking off of negotiations with the packers for a higher wage scale. It will revoke the charters of some local organizations at St. Joseph, Mo., if it finds that the men struck without cause. The executive board is in earnest in its desire to guarantee the packers that freedom from labor troubles to gain which they are willing to pay higher wages. It remains to be seen whether the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's association will approve of their officers and give them the support they are entitled to.

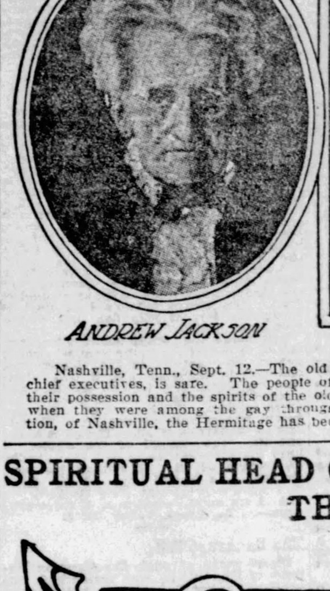
The Postal Frauds.

Six more indictments have been found in connection with the frauds which seem to have Machen and Beavers for their heads. Charles J. Bonaparte, who is the special attorney for the postoffice department, engaged in the prosecution of the officials charged with peculation, is showing Napoleonic energy in his work. He is the great-grandson of the emperor's brother Jerome, who married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, but whose marriage was annulled by the emperor. He afterward married Catherine, princess of Wurtemburg, and became king of Westphalia. The American branch has always had a most respectable position in Baltimore.

Those Manchurian Ports.

Advices from China confirm the reports recently made as to Russia's affirmation of the agreement made by the Chinese government with Minister Conger to open the ports of Mukden and Ta-Tung-Kao to American trade. This is the agreement in reference to which there was so much negotiation, coupled with so many conflicting reports, during the last three months. It was at first proposed by the United States that Takushan should be made an open port instead of Ta-Tung-Kao, but the latter was finally chosen for the reason that the former is closed by ice during several of the winter months. Ta-Tung-Kao, it appears, was also favored by the Japanese. Of the two ports, Mukden is at present the more important, but a rapid development of Ta-Tung-Kao is looked for after it becomes a treaty port. Simultaneously with the announcement regarding the opening of the two ports above mentioned comes the statement that M. Lessar, the Russian special envoy to China, has made a formal engagement that Russia will evacuate Niu Chwang and Mukden province in Manchuria on October 8. In that event another question which has long vexed international relations in the far east will be set at rest.

JACKSON'S OLD HOME HAS BEEN RESTORED.



ANDREW JACKSON

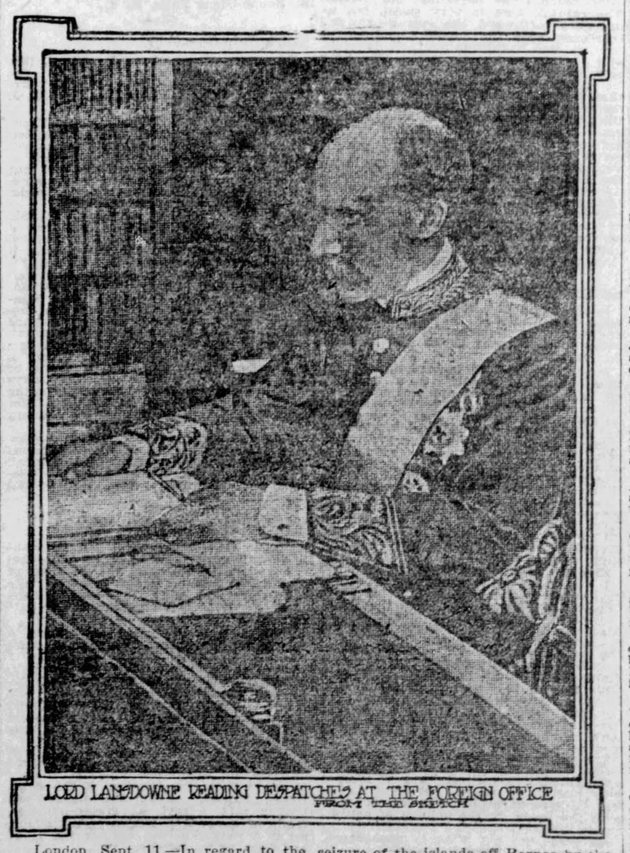
THE HERMITAGE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The old Hermitage, which witnessed the life of one of the most picturesque of the nation's chief executives, is safe. The people of this city are breathing a sigh of relief, for the home of Andrew Jackson is in their possession and the spirits of the old times, in wandering through the mansion will find everything just as it was when they were among the gay throngs that filled the house. Through the efforts of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, of Nashville, the Hermitage has been restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the general's death.

SPIRITUAL HEAD OF THE BULGARIANS

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The exarch of the orthodox Bulgarian church, resident in Constantinople, is the spiritual head of all believers in the orthodox Greek church who are Bulgarians by birth or descent, and who form such a large proportion of the alleged revolutionists in Macedonia. Hence the importance of his attendance at the sultan's reception on Accession day, and the sultan's remark to him, promising to care for the welfare of all his subjects, without distinction of race or creed.

LANSDOWNE TO SUGGEST ARBITRATION OVER ISLANDS



LORD LANSDOWNE READING DESPATCHES AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE
FROM THE SKETCH

London, Sept. 11.—In regard to the seizure of the islands off Borneo by the United States, it is asserted at the foreign office that the whole question of the America. The full board includes Charlsislands is now under consideration at London and in Washington and that when Foreign Secretary Lansdowne returns a rbitration will be suggested.

Current Events.

New Panama canal treaty probably will be negotiated with United States directly by President Marroquin.

Canal across Prussia, connecting Rhine, Weser, and Elbe rivers, will be again proposed in landtag; cost estimated at over $60,000,000.

Officials of three farmers' associations decided at Chicago conference to cooperate for higher prices, and to build elevators and cold storage houses.

Mrs. George Brandt and her mother, Mrs. Mary Murphy, killed at Spring Green, Wis., by former's divorced husband; suicide attempted by murderer.

President Angell, of Michigan university, in annual report to regents, predicted students there will be doubled soon because of increased high schools.

Jacob Miller, a Chicago grocer, six teamsters, and one receiving clerk arrested for alleged conspiracy by which merchants claim they were robbed of goods worth thousands of dollars.

Moonshiners' whiskey still found by United States revenue officers in a Chicago flat, where Samuel Barron, Russian Jew, is said to have operated it.

Conflict between Roman Catholic church and unionism started by Father M. J. Ward's announcement at Beloit, Wis., that he will refuse absolution to persons taking typographical union oath.

Congressman Fowler conferred with Chicago bankers over currency bill; retirement of greenbacks by keeping 40 per cent of cash reserve in United States notes is provided for in proposed measure.

Removal of Miss Todd, postmistress at Greenwood, Del., explained by Postmaster-General Payne as partly due to division of Delaware into two districts, where senators representing factions will control.

Government takes steps to extradite Leopold J. Stern, of Baltimore, now in Toronto, indicted for postal frauds.

Many sergeants in the German army have been found guilty and sentenced for the abuse of privates, and the authorities are determined to end the practice.

Roman Catholic printers of Milwaukee declare that their union will not antagonize the church, and say that the oath will be changed at the next meeting of the international body.

British isles swept by heavy gale on 10th; telegraph wires down and great damage done at coast resorts; snow fell in Scotland.

Bank of Willoughby, O., failed with estimated liabilities of $200,000 and assets of $250,000, Mexican Clay company's failure for $1,000,000 responsible.

Dr. Edward C. Rushmore, of Tuxedo, N. J., and Miss Cornelia Herrick, his niece, dashed down embankment while automobile riding; latter killed; former may die.

Over $22,500 collected by Iowa state Auditor F. F. Merriam from insurance companies doing business in that state, and retained by him, according to his successor.

Customs receipts decreased $1,052,962 for first ten days in September and $2,000,000 since July 1; heavy purchases by American merchants in 1902 and 1903 blamed.

Formal protest made by Great Britain against seizure by American gunboat of islands off Borneo coast, which former government claims are in its territory, unswer postponed pending investigation.

Condition of corn on September 1 placed by government's monthly report at 83.1 against 85.4 on August 1, and 84.3 in 1902; winter and spring wheat combined placed at 74.7 on September 1, against 80 in 1902.

Sixteen hundred members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters' union of Chicago expelled and 2,000 others threatened with disciplining because of unjust demands; higher wages promised 20,000 employes in return for peace.

Miss Isabelle Duncan Clark, invalid daughter of William S. Clark, San Jose (Cal.) millionaire, committed suicide in San Francisco after willing $1,000,000 to her sister, Mrs. Grace Strohne, of Chicago.

Iowa Methodists, in conference at Muscatine, adopt a resolution reducing the period of probation to three months.

Reliable statistics show that the products of the American farm go to every nation and practically feed the world.

Addition of further conditions leads Japan to suspect that Russia proposes to avoid, if possible, evacuation of Manchuria.

Town Site Commissioner Sterritt refused to resign and is dismissed as a result of Indian land fraud investigation.

Major Delmar, king of geldings, breaks his own record at Syracuse, trotting a mile in 2:00¾. Time within a fraction of a second of Lou Dillon's mark.

United States proposes to elevate the American legation at Constantinople to an embassy, in order to avoid delays in treating with the sultan of Turkey.

The Missouri agricultural college will offer cash prizes for the best corn to be raised in that state, and will send experts to tell the farmers how to get best results.

Democratic politicians are said to have agreed that Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, be chosen chairman of the national committee vice James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

Dun's review of trade says there is increasing activity in nearly all lines of business. Decrease in labor disputes and larger railroad earnings are cited as being among the encouraging features.

Secretary Shaw is having prepared a "blacklist" of national banks that are reducing their circulation, and it is said he will discipline them by withholding any deposits, considering their policy narrow and prejudicial to the general welfare.

Representatives of practically all the independent strawboard and boxboard mills confer with O. H. Barber, with a view of making him president of the United Box-board and Paper company and handling the product of that concern and the independents through a single selling agency.

THE COST OF THE FOURTH.

We have now a tolerably complete summary of the accidents resulting this year from the senseless manner in which children and other irresponsible persons are allowed to celebrate the Fourth of July. The Journal of the American Medical Association has carefully compiled the figures from all accessible sources, and finds that there were 4,449 injuries, resulting in 466 deaths. Of the latter, no less than 406 persons died of lockjaw—the tribute of life paid to the cap pistol and the blank cartridge. Ninety-five eyes were destroyed, and ten persons were made totally blind.

In the light of the above facts, the need of legal enactments which will cover the case, and their strict enforcement by the police power, is apaprent. Will such action be taken in time to reduce the roll of dead and injured next year?

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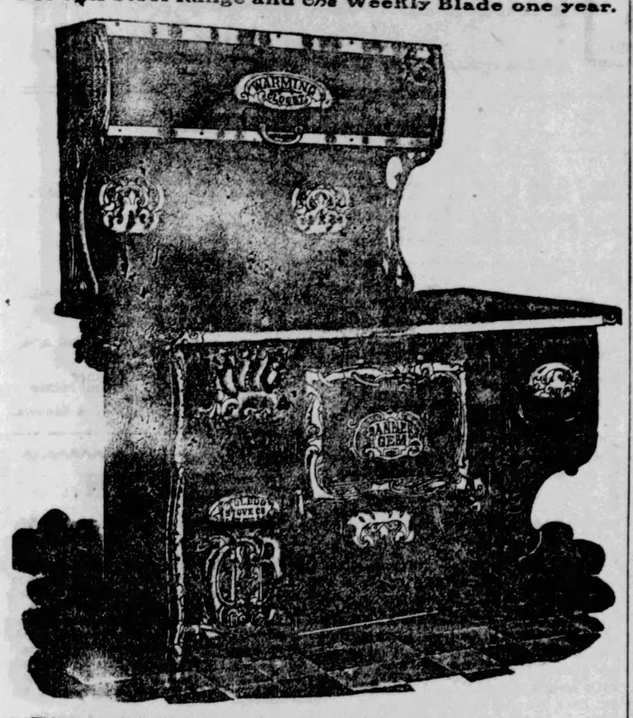
$36.00 = $36.00 = $36.00

For this Steel Range and The Weekly Blade one year.



This range cannot be purchased anywhere for less than $43.00. Our price to you for this magnificent steel range is really the manufacturer's price to the dealer. Take advantage of this offer and fit your home with the handsomest and best steel range that is made in this country. Description: The body is made of 16-gauge polished steel, which is natural finish, so that it can be washed off and not defect the steel. The cast iron parts of the range are heavy and durable and conveniently arranged. The oven is large and roomy, 18x21 and 14 inches high. It has the following points of superiority: That the balanced spring of the oven door can be adjusted from the outside of the range. The range has a broiler feed door, so that the fuel can be fed into the fire box without removing the lids, as has always been necessary in steel ranges. The oven top is covered with asbestos and ventilated through the center of the top, assuring absolute first-class baking. The oven door has two thicknesses of steel, with an air chamber of ⅝-inch between the sheets. The oven door catches are double, and it is positively locked when closed. The door is so constructed that any part of it may be detached with a screw driver. The reservoir is enamel, holds ten gallons of water, and is enclosed entirely by cast iron. The fire box is so constructed that the grate and grate frame can be taken out through an opening in the front, and does not interfere with the linings of the fire box.

The high closet is handsomely ornamented with nickel trimmings. The range has nickel corner pieces and nickel steel edges, and is a most attractive and handsome piece of goods. This range will bake in one-third less time and with one-third less fuel than any other range made. It will burn coal or wood. This range is manufactured in Toledo, and every part of its construction has been carefully and personally inspected by us.

The range weighs 500 lbs. Each range is carefully wrapped with packing paper and crated. The high closet is crated separately, making the shipment consist of two crates. Orders will be promptly filled.

Remit by New York draft, express money order or postoffice order. Give shipping directions plainly. Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade

Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

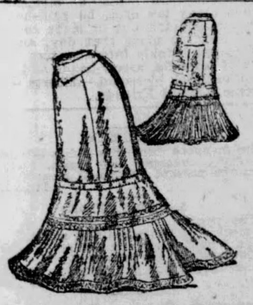
These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Five-Gored Petticoat, No. 9083.

Crisp, rustling taffetas are not so popular at present as they were several seasons ago. China silk has taken the place of taffeta, especially in white, to be worn under gowns with clinging skirts.

The illustration shows a petticoat of white silk elaborately trimmed with lace. A five-gored upper portion is attached to the shallow yoke, which is pointed in front. The gored skirt terminates at the knee and is sheath fitting.

A circular flounce is attached to the lower edge and to this is applied a flounce in which clusters of four tucks alternate with spaces of the same size. The tucks



9083—Ladies' Five Gored Petticoat, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist.

are stitched down part way, providing additional fulness that flares widely at the lower edge. Bands of lace trim both flounces.

If desired, the outside flounce may be attached to a band and buttoned on at the end of the gored skirt. Under this may be used a deep accordion-plaited flounce. Petticoats made in this style are particularly appropriate to wear under the fashionable sheath-fitting skirts, as they have all the fulness and flare of two petticoats and only one upper, which does not increase the size of the figure over the hips.

Taffeta, peau de soie, India silk, nongee, Shantung, brilliantine, or any of the new mercerized fabrics are appropriate for this made, with lace and ribbons for trimming.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require four and one-half yards of material 36 inches wide, with three yards extra for the accordion-plaited flounce. The pattern, No. 9083, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

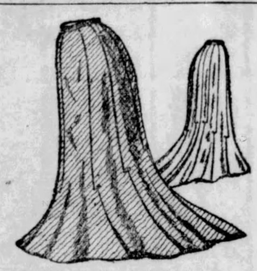
Nine-Gored Skirt, No. 9097.

Skirts with many narrow gores that give long, graceful lines to the figure, will make a short woman look quite tall, and are equally becoming to stout and slender figures.

A stylish new model is shown here developed in Russian green cheviot with narrow black velvet ribbons and small emerald buttons.

It is shaped with nine gores which are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. A sheath adjustment is maintained from belt to knee. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that may be pressed or stitched flatly to present a perfectly plain appearance.

Extensions added at the back edge of each gore are arranged in backward



9097—Ladies' Nine Gored Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

turning plaits on the outside. These are stitched across the top and pressed, but not tacked. They provide additional fulness at the hem, and give the skirt a graceful sweep.

The plaits are shallow in front and graduate toward the back, where the skirt trains slightly. The ribbon is applied to finish the seam and top of plaits, and terminates in small buttons.

Skirts in this style are made of albatross, veiling, Lansdowne, Henrietta, soft silks, taffeta and ladies' cloth, with bands of self fabric, lace, silk or velvet for trimming. Sometimes lace motifs are applied at the tops of the plaits.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require six and one-fourth yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9097, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

9079—Men's Trousers.
9080—Men's Single Breasted Vest.

Single-breasted Vest, No. 9080, and Trousers, No. 9079.

The illustration shows a single-breasted vest that fastens rather high at the neck and closes with six small buttons. It is collarless, the edges of the neck and fronts being faced with material and finished with machine stitching.

Convenient pockets are provided, and the lining back may be drawn in closely at the belt by means of a strap and buckle.

Vests of this style may be made of the same material as the suit, or the fancy new vestings which come in cloth and wash fabrics.

The trousers are shaped with the regulation inside and outside seams. They are of medium width and hang straight at the hem.

The trousers may match the coat or be developed in any of the attractive striped materials that are at present so popular.

To make the vest in the medium size will require one yard of material 54 inches wide, with one and one-half yards of lining for the vest. The pattern, No. 9080, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch breast measure.

To make the trousers in the medium size will require two and one-quarter yards of material 54 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9079, is cut in sizes for a 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch waist measure.

Child's Dress, No. 9090.

Biscuit voille is used for this stylish little frock, with marine blue velvet for trimming. The fitted body lining fastens in the center back and is moderately long-waisted, although not nearly so long as the regulation French dresses.

Two tucks extend from shoulder to belt, back and front, the outer tucks reaching over the sleeves to give a becoming breadth to the shoulders. These tucks are flatly stitched.

The space between the tucks is trimmed with an elaborate design in velvet, edged with bands of the voille. The waist

9090—Child's Dress, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

blouses stylishly all around and closes in the center back. A plain collar completes the neck.

One-piece bishop sleeves have slight fulness on the shoulders, fit the upper arm closely, and are very wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on wide velvet wristbands.

The short, full skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the body portion, closing in the back. The joining is concealed by a velvet belt. Bands of voille finish the hem, and in front there is an ornament similar to the one on the waist.

Charming little frocks in this mode are made of cashmere, serge, flannel, challie, cheviot, or any inexpensive fabric, with silk, lace, ribbon, or braid.

To make the dress for a child of 8 years will require three and one-half yards of material thirty-six inches wide. The pattern, No. 9090, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Girls' Dress, No. 9099.

After a long summer at the seashore or mountains a girl's wardrobe is usually in a most deplorable condition, and a new frock must be made rather hurriedly for school wear.

An attractive though simple mode for school is shown here made of rose-colored cashmere with black and white trimming. The waist is mounted on a fitted body lining which closes in the center back.

9099—Girl's Dress, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Three backward-turning tucks at each side of the center front form a triple box plait that is pressed flatly for a short distance and provides stylish fulness that blouses well at the waist. A strap of white cloth decorated with velvet buttons and bands of ribbon trims the left side and gives the effect of a Russian blouse.

The back is plain across the shulders and blouses around the waist. A fancy collar completes the neck and fastens at the back. One-piece bishop sleeves fit the arm well from shoulder to elbow, and are wide at the lower edges, where the fulness is arranged on wrist bands.

The skirt has a narrow front gore and wide side. Three forward-turning plaits at the front edge of each circular side portion are taped half-way down and flare smartly at the hem. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of the body portion and a belt conceals the joining.

Dresses in this style are made of Henrietta, serge, flannel, or any of the pretty new novelty goods that are manufactured expressly for children's dresses. Braid, silk, or ribbon is used for trimming.

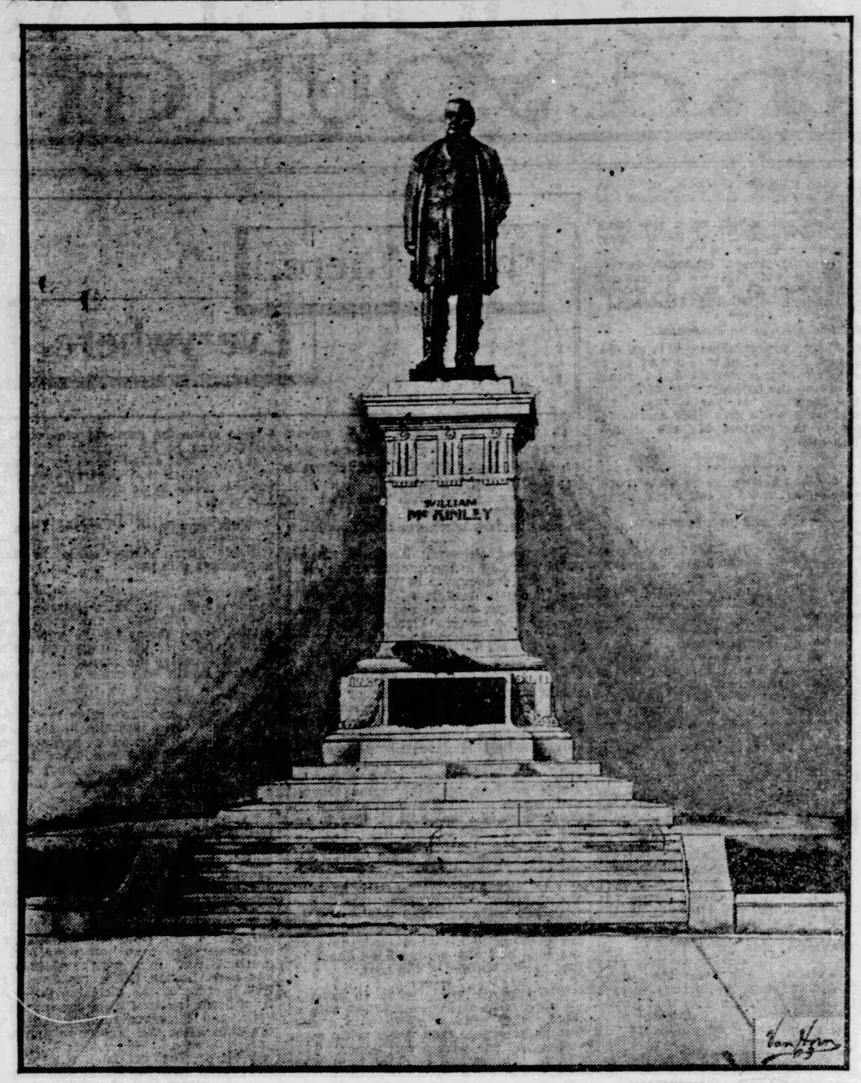
To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require four yards of material thirty-six inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9099, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Toledo's Tribute to McKinley.



MONUMENT IN GRANITE AND BRONZE, DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

The first monument in honor of William McKinley to be erected in Ohio was unveiled in this city on Monday, Sept. 14, and Toledo has paid her tribute in bronze and granite to the memory of the martyred President, whose life will ever be held up to the youth of the land as a lesson in true patriotism and Christian manhood.

The day was undoubtedly the greatest in the city's history, and was ideal in every respect. At an early hour in the morning the railroads and interurban roads began to unload strangers, and it was estimated that at noon 40,000 visitors crowded the city's streets. The entire city was decorated with flags and bunting for the event.

The program commenced in the morning with a naval parade in which the

United States steamer Michigan, the Michigan Naval Reserve training ship Yantic, the training ship Hawk, and the entire fleet of steam and sail yachts of the Toledo Yacht club, Up-River Yacht club, and Maumee Yacht club participated. This marine pageant was the first thing of its kind ever held here, and both banks of the river for a distance of four miles were lined with a mass of humanity. The parade was reviewed at Riverside Park by distinguished visitors.

At 2 o'clock the monster land parade began. The procession was led by the First regiment of United States infantry from Ft. Wayne. The Sixth and Second regiments, O. N. G., marines from the gunboat Michigan, Naval Reserves from J. C. Bonner, president of the association. There was a hush, then a mighty cheer broke over the assemblage, and as the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Toledo," and local military and civic bodies composed the parade, which was about four miles in length. It was reviewed by United States Senators Hanna and Fairbanks, Colonel Herrick, Colonel Bonner of Toledo, and many state officers, distinguished men from other cities, and members of the Memorial association and invited guests.

Immediately following the arrival of the head of the line at the reviewing stand came the unveiling of the statue by Miss Dorothy Bonner, daughter of Colonel Bonner" broke forth and added melody to the picture the scene was one never to be forgotten. Senator Hanna was then introduced as the honorary president of the day and made a brief address. A dedicatory poem by Theodore F. McManus was read by the author, and the orator of the day, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was introduced, and delivered a forceful, patriotic address, reviewing the life and achievements of McKinley.

The monument is a square column of gray granite bearing the inscription "William McKinley" cut on its face. On the four sides his life history is briefly recited. This shaft is surmounted by an heroic bronze statue of the late President weighing 1,800 pounds. The statue itself if eight feet high. The monument was erected with the contributions of 26,000 residents of Toledo and the surrounding country.

What! Not Evacuate?

Yokohama, Sept. 9.—A Pekin telegram, which is semi-officially confirmed at Tokio, says: The Russian minister has proposed the postponement of the evacuation of the Kirin and Imur districts of Manchuria set for October 8.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 12.—In the presence of several thousand people the Republican state campaign was opened here today by Col. Morris B. Belknap, candidate for governor. The party leaders were in attendance and other candidates on the state ticket delivered short addrsses. Special trains brought large crowds from nearby cities.

Col. Belknap's speech dealt mainly with the pardon record of Governor Beckham, which he asserted was largely responsible for the lawless conditions prevailing in Breathitt and other counties. He said, in part:

"The dramatic and tragic panorama of political events in our state for four years is one from which we instinctively turn away. It is heavy tragedy with the slime of untruth clinging to its garments. Repulsive and reeking with the foul atmosphere of dungeons, it displays a body prostituted to perjury and fraud."

Referring to one of the more noted of the Breathitt county pardons, Col. Belknap said:

"Perhaps Raleigh was innocent of having voted any other than the Democratic ticket. Raleigh was the man convicted of killing a little girl in Breathitt county and who was pardoned by Mr. Beckham. Your governor's action by pardoning this miscreant has shown that he thinks the brute who would 'improperly accost your daughters and then shoot them like dogs' was fit after a few years' punishment to enjoy the full privileges of citizenship.

"The table of pardons granted during the last three administrations and submitted to the public by the governor in defense of his record is an interesting one, although conspicuously incomplete. It shows that at least 1,125 convicts have been set free in eleven years. Those paroled and not counted would easily carry the number to 1,200.

"Mr. Beckham has asked me in the event of my election if I would pardon Howard or Powers or either of them. I answer in the words of Lord Coke, 'When the case happens I shall do that which shall be fit for a judge to do.'"

Turning to the trials of the alleged assassins of Goebel, Col. Belknap declared:

"The trials that have been so far conducted with partisan juries and perjured testimony leave justice unsatisfied. No such travesties can fool the mass of the intelligent people, and onec again they demand that the facts which they have reason to believe are being concealed for political purposes, and which are vital to the truth in this case, be divulged."

PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

He Will Make a Leisurely Return From Antietam.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 15.—After the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the monument in memory of New Jersey soldiers shall have been concluded at Antietam on Thursday President Roosevelt, Governor Murphy and members of their party will spend a few hours studying the points of historical interest on the battlefield. Late in the afternoon the return trip to Jersey City will begin. The journey will be very slow. The presidential party will pass the night on the train, arriving at Jersey City at 6 o'clock, Friday morning. The President and his guests will board the naval yacht Sylph at 7 o'clock and will reach Oyster Bay about 10.

At Ellis Island tomorrow the President will meet nearly a score of men prominent in public life with whom he has made arrangements to talk about various matters of interest and importance.

This afternoon the President will receive a long list of callers. Some of them will visit Sagamore Hill to discuss the political situation in New York with the President. Later in the afternoon, Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell University, who recently made a trip to the Philippines to study economic conditions on the islands, will have a conference with the President touching particularly labor problems of the archipelago.

MISS HOPKINS WEDDED.

Aurora, Ill., Sept. 9.—Miss Fanny Hopkins, daughter of United States Senator and Mrs. Albert J. Hopkins, was married today to Mr. David Peffers, Jr., a prominent young lawyer of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James C. K. McClure, of Lake Forest, in the presence of a notable gathering of guests from Washington, Chicago and other places. Mr. and Mrs. Peffers will make their future home in Chicago.

SNAPSHOT OF THE MONUMENT AS THE SOLDIERS WERE DRAGGING DOWN THE COVERING, MISS DOROTHY BONNER IN FOREGROUND.

SCHEBLE INDICTED

Another Toledo Man in the Postal Scandal Net.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Dr. Eugene D. Scheble is among those indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury in the postoffice case. The indictment against Dr. Scheble charges conspiracy with A. W. Machen and others in connection with the government contract for supplying street letter boxes.

Though the officials have not yet given the complete list of names of those indicted by the federal grand jury Tuesday, in connection with the postoffice scandal, information regarding the names is slowly coming out.

The knowledge that Dr. Scheble, of Toledo, was indicted, creates no great surprise, as it has been known the department officials have expected to secure his indictment for some time.

The surprise, so far as Dr. Scheble is concerned, is that he was not indicted some time ago. The doctor himself knew of his indictment the afternoon the bills were returned, a telephone message having been sent him within an hour after the jury reported. His friends here express no concern, and say it will be proved that the relations between him and Mr. Machen were of an entirely legitimate character, covering a number of years and going back to long before the time Machen came to Washington. Mr. Machen, who was reindicted, shows no especial concern over the matter, and says he will be able to establish his innocence at the time of his trial.

Dr. Eugene D. Scheble is a member of the firm of Scheble & Marx, dentists, 311 Superior street. The doctor was seen at his office early Thursday by a Blade representative.

Upon being shown a copy of the special dispatch from Washington, conveying the news of his indictment, Dr. Scheble smiled and said:

"I have no official information of this yet. I don't believe I care to make any statement concerning it now. If this is true, I may have something to say about it in a few days. No, I have not been arrested. My attorney is Gen. J. Kent Hamilton."

Gen. Hamilton is not in the city but is expected home from Mackinac tomorrow.

There was a rumor current this morning that still another prominent Toledoan is implicated in the postal scandal and that, possibly, his name may be on the list of indictments returned by the federal grand jury yesterday

It is now claimed by those who ought to be in position to know, that the arrest of August W. Machen and the indictment of Dr. Scheble and others, is a result of agitation stirred up by Harry Wade, of Toledo, who spends much of his time in Washington. Wade, it is said, claimed to control a patent covering certain letter boxes, for supplying a quantity of which he hoped to enter into a contract with the government. His contention is that a rival company was organized in Michigan by some of the men who have been indicted and that they secured the contract for supplying letters boxes very similar to those covered by the patent he controlled, the changes in construction being inconsequential.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Double payment for the painting of letter boxes is the basis of the charge against A. W. Machen, in the latest indictment brought against him. The facts are these: The department had a contract with a man named Crupper, the mayor of Lockhaven, Pa., for the painting of these boxes. He was to use aluminum paint and to be paid at the rate of one dollar for the large boxes, used for the collection of papers, and fifty cents each for the street letter boxes, and is now under indictment for irregularity in connection with the fulfillment of the contract.

It develops that while Maybury and Ellis, of Detroit, had the letter box contract it was stipulated that the manufacturers were to paint these boxes, and that they did receive pay at the rate of fifty cents and a dollar each for the work. These payments were made in a rather unusual way. The department receipts show that warrants were drawn to the order of three firms. In payment for these boxes there were checks paid to the manufacturer of the boxes to Maybury and Ellis, of Detroit, and to the owner of the patent. In some of these payment was made for the painting of the boxes. The grand jury sent for the papers in the case to find out who received the money for this painting.

It is claimed that payment was received for painting the same boxes which the government paid for through another contract. The government naturally has a suspicion that those receiving the money for services not performed did not do so without the knowledge of some one in the department. It also causes the suspicion that the persons were not permitted to keep all of this money.

In a different way the same charges are made against the Adrian, Mich., firm which now supplies the boxes to the government. This is known as "Eugene Scheble," trading as the "Michigan Brick and Tile Co."

Dr. Scheble is the head of the concern. In all probability the latest indictment is based on the doings of the present contractors. There is not the slightest bit of information to the effect that Maybury and Ellis had to do with any double payments.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—It is probable that, in view of the additional indictments found against former Superintendent Machen, of the free delivery department, his bond, which is now $20,000, will be increased. There will be no difficulty in securing additional bond, as a number of his friends have signified their intention of going on his bond.

Strike for Higher Wages.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9.—Three hundred men employed in the freight department of the Jeffersonville, Ind., branch of the American Car and Foundry company, went on strike today for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages. They have been receiving from 15 to 25 cents an hour.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

Lost a Good Position Through Bad Food

"I felt immediately better after my first meal on Grape-Nuts, which I began to use after my health had broken down and I was a nervous wreck.

"My stomach was in such a condition that I could eat nothing and trying to eat was a burden to me.

"My pulse ran up to 115 and my weight fell 21 pounds. I got so I couldn't work and was forced to resign a good position. I took milk punches between meals and quit meat altogether, but nothing improved my appetite and the condition of my stomach. I finally went on one meal a day and had to force myself to eat that and was rapidly starving until one day a friend suggested Grape-Nuts.

"Although my palate and stomach had rebelled against all other foods Grape-Nuts agreed immediately and I really relished this food while the changes in my condition have been wonderful. My weight increased from the start and I have now regained 12 pounds while my pulse is normal and I am a new person all over. Life seems worth living and I enjoy all my meals.

"To make sure that this change was due to Grape-Nuts I made the experiment of leaving off the food for five days but I began to go backwards so rapidly that I concluded I had satisfied my curiosity in this respect and I went back to Grape-Nuts again in a hurry and began to pick up again. Grape-Nuts certainly touched the spot and did the work." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

LADIES Mr. Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 22 Bloomington, Ill.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY for railway service. For particulars address SHARPS SCHOOL, Huntington, Ind., State & Jefferson Sts.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMS—All sizes, prices and kinds for sale. Write for cat. MORRISTOWN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Morristown, Tenn.

Handsome, intelligent young lady, worth $20,000, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address, Jessie, 1980 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

$60 Month. Expenses advanced. Districts managers to travel and leave samples at stores. PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. C, 145 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WOULD YOU MARRY if we arrange a happy, prosperous marriage entirely without publicity? If so, write for information, stating your age; both sexes. HOME & COMFORT, Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES To do piecework at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk B. 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

WOMAN WANTED

To sell a necessity to mothers. $12.00 A WEEK CLEAR. Dept. M., Box 78, Philadelphia, Pa.

Turn Your Spare Moments Into Cash

They are worth from $5.00 to $25.00 per week. A business of your own right at home. Both sexes. No canvassing. Write me for particulars. A. T. SPRAGUE, 25 W. 125th St., N. Y. City.

Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. 7 L, Jackson, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY

to stock companies, but write us at once for full information regarding our successful plan for the purchase of stocks, whereby a profit is assured and loss of money is made absolutely impossible. No extra expense. We will pay $1,000 to any one who loses a cent while we are handling his account.

WELTNER & DUNN CORPORATION,
32 Broadway, New York City.

$200. A MONTH

One reliable man or woman in each county as manager, to exhibit, take orders and appoint agents for Harrison's Oil-Gas Stoves for cooking and heating. Wonderful invention. Automatically generates fuel gas from kerosene oil. Miniature Gas Works. Absolutely safe. Enormous demand. Thousands sold weekly. Cheapest, cleanest, safest fuel. Customers delighted. Catalogue FREE. Write today.

World Mfg. Co., 5576 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

PASSION-A-T-A NERVE TABLETS

will quickly and permanently cure all Nervous Diseases, Sexual Weakness, Insomnia, Failing Memory etc., in either sex, restoring all organs to their natural condition. Give these tablets a trial and you'll not be disappointed. 50 cents per Box; 6 Boxes $2.50. Mailed in plain package on receipt of price, by

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON, Druggists, 410 and 412 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

Market for Them in America Increasing Rapidly.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The taste of the people of the United States for tropical products seems to be increasing at a very rapid rate. The department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, reports the value of the tropical and subtropical products brought into the United States in the past year as over 400 million dollars. In 1895 the value of this class of merchandise imported was only 300 million dollars; in 1875, 200 millions, and in 1870, 140 millions. Thus, the value of the tropical products brought into the country in the year just ended was about three times as much as in 1870, twice as much as in 1875, and one-third more than in 1895.

Even these figures do not show the real increase, because of the great reduction in prices of many of the articles forming this huge total. The value of the sugar of tropical production brought into the country in the past year, for instance, was 104 million dollars, as against 70 million dollars in 1870; but the number of pounds brought in from the tropics last year was more than four times as much as in 1870. The total number of pounds of tropical sugar brought into the country last year was over 5 billions, including that from Hawaii and Porto Rico, while the number of pounds imported from the tropics in 1870 was less than a billion and a quarter.

The value of the coffee brought in last year was 60 million dollars, as against 24 millions in 1870, yet the quantity last year was 923 million pounds, as against 235 million pounds in 1870.

The one-half million pounds of silk brought in in 1870 was valued at 3 million dollars, while the 15 million pounds brought in last year were valued at about 50 million dollars.

The 43 million pounds of rice brought in in 1870 was valued at 1 million dollars, while four times that quantity brought in last year was valued at 3 million dollars.

The 47 million pounds of tea brought in in 1870 was valued at nearly 14 million dollars, while the 108 million pounds brought in last year was valued at less than 16 millions.

The average cost per pound of the sugar brought into the country in 1870 was about 5 cents, while the average cost last year, including that brought from Hawaii and Porto Rico, was about 2 cents per pound. In india rubber, however, conditions are reversed, the average cost per pound of the 10 million pounds brought in in 1870 being about 36 cents per pound, while that of the 55 million pounds brought in last year was over 55 cents per pound.

The tropical islands of the United States contributed nearly 50 million dollars' worth of the 400 million dollars value of tropical products brought into the country last year. Over 26 million dollars of this was from Hawaii, more than 11 million dollars' worth from Porto Rico, and more than 11 million dollars' worth from the Philippines. In 1896 they contributed 19 million dollars' worth to the tropical requirements of the country.

THE OLYMPIA'S DAMAGES.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 11.—With two long, deep furrows extending along both sides of her underbody and a large stream of water rushing from a crushed plate beneath her engine room, the cruiser Olympia is resting in the dry dock of the Norfolk navy yard.

The work of docking was a delicate task owing to the injuries the ship sustained when she ran upon a ledge of rock at Portland, Maine, during the recent naval maneuvers. Along the starboard side of the vessel's bottom for a distance of 96 feet there extends an indentation two and a half inches deep. On the port bottom a distance of 45 feet the plates are dented to a depth of five and a half inches and many are buckled. Beneath the engine room there is a broken seam and from this the contents of the water-tight compartments, that saved the vessel from sinking on her trip down the coast, rushed in a steady torrent. New plates probably will have to be placed along the damaged parts of the Olympia on both sides of her bottom.

Miss Roosevelt With McGinty.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, went down in the submarine boat Moccasin here. The boat did not leave her dock at the torpedo station, Miss Roosevelt entering the boat with Captain Fletcher of the station. The crew then closed the hatches and water ballast was taken in until the vessel settled to the bottom. After being submerged for a few minutes that the novelty of the situation might be appreciated, the vessel arose to the surface and Miss Roosevelt disembarked. The water was quite shallow where the boat went down.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The consciousness of duty performed gives us music at midnight.

Thursday.

Every life is meant
To help all lives; each man should live
For all men's betterment.

Friday.

There is no good in arguing with the inevitable; the only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat.

Saturday.

Better swallow your good jest than to lose your good friend.

Sunday.

Nothing is eternal but that which is done for God and others. That which is done for self alone dies. Perhaps it is not strong but it perishes.

Monday.

Pay as little attention to discouragements as possible. Plow ahead as a steamer does, rough or smooth, rain or shine. To carry your cargo and make your port is the point.

Tuesday.

Push happiness out of your life as an intention of expectation and settle down, as simply and earnestly as you can, to usefulness; then God will send you what further happiness He sees best.

"Count Your Marcies" For the Worthy Old

Emily S. Bouton.

"Count your marcies!"

The story is told of a farmer's wife in New England, considered one of the wise women in the community, whose advice was often asked in times of trouble and who never failed to help and comfort those seeking her counsel. Curious as it may seem the secret of her power was contained in the three words which sooner or later she would speak with fervor "Count your marcies." In some way she had learned the truth that to displace the thought of sorrow, of gloom, of discontent, to resist the tendency to dwell upon the misfortune or the loss which grows more overwhelming with indulgence by looking to see what yet remained to make life worth living was the only path out of darkness into the light.

"Count your marcies!"

It was a quaint expression but meant much. She divined, although she could not have explained it, the power of thought; that it has force and substance, and that we weave it as we choose into robes of darkness or garments of light. She knew that if she could influence those who were given over to anguish of mind, or an agony of fear, to turn their attention away from their misfortunes and see what was yet left or beauty and value in life, a first step towards peace had been taken.

The trouble with all of us is a failure to "count our marcies" as we should. Blinded by the shadows among which we too often persist in dwelling, the days go by, carrying with them many lost opportunities for happiness. Because what we desire is denied us, or wrested away, we refuse to look at other possibilities lying within our reach. Priscilla Leonard has symbolized this condition in verse:

There was a fairy, wise and good,
Once on a time, as I've heard say,
Who took the bits of happiness
That foolish folks had thrown away,
And wove them in a wondrous loom
Till she had made a Robe of Joy,
Whose shining folds were never dimmed,
And which no time could e'er destroy.

Then all the people cried "Alack!
Lend us, we pray, this wondrous dress,
That we may say that we have known
At least a borrowed happiness!"
The fairy smiled, "Go, look," she said,
"Along your path, and you will find
That though a few stray joys I took,
Yet plenty still remain behind!"

The philosophy of the farmer's wife and that contained in this bit of verse is one and the same and absolutely true. Right thinking is the key to all the harmonious conditions of life.

About a year ago a movement was inaugurated in Boston by Mrs. James T. Fields to pension the worthy old people of that city, just as in the city of London they are beginning to do. The purpose is to take away the fear of poverty and dependence from those who are unable to longer earn a living and yet deserve to be cared for.

In New Zealand it is considered that the care of old age is as much the duty of the state as is the care of helpless children, and they pension them, not as a charity but as a debt owed to its workers. This takes away the nightmare which accompanies many an honest toiler through years of failing strength, and enables him to face the sunset of his life in peace and without apprehension.

In the Boston Budget is given by a Boston lady an account of a visit in London with the almoner of the fund, to some of the pensioners in White Chapel.

"As we walked along," she writes, "my companion told me something of her interest and efforts for the good old people who depended on her so much. For years, she said, she had visited one dear old friend in Brushfield street, a handsome and charming old man living by himself in a little back room. He had been a stationer and well-to-do once. When he first became a pensioner his wife was still alive. They had been married for years and passed through many trials, failing in business, coming down in the world, but keeping together though they had to part with everything. The old wife's death was sudden at last, and the kind almoner went immediately to see what she could do for the old man. She offered to lend him money for the funeral, thinking that the idea of a pauper burial would be repugnant to his feelings, but he positively refused, saying he could never take what it would be impossible for him to repay. 'I was always glad,' the almoner continued, 'he had the pension to keep him out of the Union. He was of just the sensitive, refined nature that would have felt keenly the surroundings of a workhouse ward. As it was, he was contented in his little back room, with his independence and his allowance to count upon.'

Naturally there are many who will have small sympathy with such a movement, especially if they are young or still strong and vigorous, because they feel that every worker should lay up money enough in his working days to keep the wolf from the door when these have passed. Without entering farther into the subject, those who stop to think know that is often impossible in these days of hot competition and unbrotherly love. Even with industry and perseverance there are many who can do nothing more than to make a frugal living, and that, sometimes, is almost beyond their power because of family sickness and misfortune.

With the present race-thought old age is a certainty for everybody. That the time will come when its infirmities will be largely done away with is the strong belief of many who have tested the power of right thought upon the body. The majority has not, however, reached conviction in this respect. It seems passing strange, therefore, that, with a knowledge of the changes and uncertainties of life, and the positive assurance that the future holds old age for every human being not earlier called by Death, there should be any opposition to such a movement, but rather that it should not be inaugurated in every state in the Union.

To argue that this should be done does not militate against the fact that growing old in the ordinary sense is needless. When the truth of the possible control of the mind or spirit over the body is accepted and more fully acted upon, then physical decay will cease to be regarded as inevitable, and the body will the longer retain its vigor and power as an instrument for the use of the spirit.

"What causes the man or woman to be 'bound down by age?' writes Prentice Mulford. 'What causes the stooping shoulders, the weakened knees, the tottering gait? Because they believe only in the earthly and perishable. The spirit is not earthly or perishable. But you can load it down literally with an earthly quality of thought which will bow it down toward the earth with such burthen.'"

And again:

"So far does the belief and faith in weakness and decay prevail with the race that wisdom is often allegorically portrayed as an old man, gray, bald-headed, bowed and sustained by a staff. That means a wisdom which cannot prevent its own body from falling to pieces."

This, however, is a digression which is only meant to point out what may be in the future. So long as it is not now a condition and the strong belief in old age and its infirmities obtains, some way similar to that spoken of should be taken in order to keep the worthy poor from weakening his forces while still able to work, by fear and apprehension of poverty and its miseries when he can no longer labor.

The Cozy Corner

Which Is First--Our Duty to Our Neighbor or to Our Child?

Dear Sisters of the Cozy Corner, it is with pleasure that I drop in this evening, while my liege lord is at his "lodge." I have long been interested in the Cozy Corner, but felt that as I had no helpful advice to give, my space would be better than my company. But I would like to express my appreciation of all this department is, and has been to me.

I agree with "Kittie Harbaugh," that old Mother Earth is a child's best friend. I have three little ones who dig, make cakes and pies and bury themselves in the mud every day. Of course they do not always look dainty and clean, but they are rosy and tanned and always well.

I wish some one who has been troubled as I am, would give me a little help. I have a neighbor—a very nice woman, who has two little girls; immediately after breakfast these children are let loose on the street, and usually make a bee-line for my house. They never stop to knock, or ring, but walk in and make themselves at home, prying into everything in a manner that is never permitted to my children.

They would stay with us all day if I would allow it; their mother looks out occasionally to remark: "Oh, they are with you, Mrs. S. I'm so glad they have such a nice yard to play in."

I dislike to send a child away, but do not approve of my children playing all day, nor running in the streets at any time. These two children go where they please, and when they please, and are very bold and forward; going to the stores, asking for candy, etc.

Now, what shall I do? My neighbor is very quick to take offense where her children are concerned, and I do not wish to be so bothered with them all the time. The mother never denies them anything, because she "wants them to look back to a happy childhood." So do I, but our ideas of a happy childhood differ. Lately I have taken to locking gates and screens, and when they come, I say: "The girls cannot play until afternoon, when my work is out of the way." This is my only defense; have I done right, if not, please suggest a way?—Hazel Thornton.

What Shakespeare Calls "Damning With Faint Praise."

"Oh, yes, she is a very nice girl, but—" and then follows a detailed arraignment of the one mentioned.

"Indeed, he is a splendid fellow, but—" and a full account of the young man's failings is then given by the speaker, who is ostensibly, one of his best friends.

"Bitter the things one's enemies will say
Against one sometimes, when one is away;
But of a bitterness far more intense
The things one's friends will say, in one's defence."

Why not leave the "but," and all that follows, out of the conversation? Why not be content with saying, "Indeed, he is a splendid fellow?" No one is infallible, but where is the good of recounting the errors and shortcomings of any one? Hostile criticism accomplishes no good purpose; it causes bitterness and sorrow instead.

More than this, if we are addicted to this habit, it will react upon ourselves. We cannot judge others harshly, or impute wrong motives to them, or doubt their good intentions, and keep sweet and pure ourselves.

Let us fix our minds upon the good, the true, the beautiful; let us endeavor to realize these in our own lives and recognize them in others, ignoring defects where we are not sure we can remedy them, for we are all of us in the process of development.—Kittie M. Harbaugh.

A Topic of Feminine Interest.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, it is an old, old subject, I know, but it is one of never ending interest to us women, and I would like to renew the consideration of it and ask the members of our Corner—both men and women—to give their individual opinion on the subject of the wife's spending money.

That every woman must have money is a foregone conclusion, but how shall she get it when her duties as wife, mother, housekeeper, maid of all work, nurse and seamstress, prevent her from earning it in the ways that are opened to the unmarried woman?

Shall she ask for it—like a beggar—of her husband? shall she have an allowance for her personal use as well as for household expenses, shall she have every purchase she makes "charged" to her husband's account, or shall there be a common purse to which the wife has the same access as the husband?

In our family we have adopted the plan that obtained in the family of the late Robert Ingersoll—a common purse, to which all members of the family contribute according to their ability, and from which all are welcome to draw according to their need.

I think it will be very interesting if those who read this column will tell us briefly what is the custom in their own families, or what their experience has shown them to be the best method of dealing with this vexed question.—Katherine Baker, Minnesota.

The above letter anticipates what the editor of the Cozy Corner had intended to suggest later. Such questions of domestic economy affect in a great degree the domestic happiness and harmony in the home, and a free and open discussion of methods may result in much good.

In considering this, let us bear as well from the husbands, who, while they may bring into the family treasury more money than the wife, do no more to earn it than she, as from the wife who knows much better than any man can, the comfort it is to have a little money to "do what she pleases with."

A FEW GOOD ONES.

Now that the first month with an "r" in it has come, the lovers of oysters are again enjoying this delicious food. Here is a recipe that sounds—and tastes—very appetizing:

Browned Oysters.

Cook one pint of oysters until they are well plumped, drain and strain the liquor. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and let it brown; then stir into it four tablespoonfuls of flour, rub with a spoon until the flour is brown and the whole mixture perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Pour over this (stirring all the time) one cupful of the hot oyster liquor, in which has been dissolved one-half teaspoonful of extract of beef, season with salt, pepper and celery salt, and when the liquor is near boiling add the oysters. Let them become very hot and serve on crackers or small strips of toast.

Where the genuine article cannot be had, a good substitute is found in

Corn Oysters.

Chop fine one cupful of corn and to it add one beaten egg, four tablespoonfuls of flour, salt and pepper to taste, and a teaspoonful of sugar, when the corn is not real sweet. Drop on to a hot griddle and fry brown on both sides.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hiller gives the following recipe for what she calls

Mock Oysters.

Grate three medium sized parsnips, add three beaten eggs, one teaspoonful salt, one cupful thin cream, one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, and three tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix thoroughly and drop into hot fat to fry until brown. Drain on brown paper and serve hot.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In passing your plate for a second helping of food, lay the knife and fork across the plate, side by side, with the handles toward the right.

Eat peas and all such food with the fork instead of a spoon. A good rule is to use the fork whenever it is possible.

The most approved dinner cards are plain cards of a fine quality of material, with the monogram of the hostess, or the family coat-of-arms, done in gold or copper colors, and the name of the guest through the center. Cards more elaborate in design are used only when a banquet is given to mark some anniversary or special occasion.

Mix four tablespoonfuls of grated horse radish with four tablespoonfuls powdered cracker crumbs, one-half cupful cream, one teaspoonful sugar, one of salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, one teaspoonful made mustard and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cook over hot water until thoroughly heated through and serve with roast beef. Vary the proportions of sugar and vinegar to suit the taste.

Tucked and plaited coats, with long skirts, are among the notable features of autumn styles. These coats have the sleeve fitting snugly above the elbow with full puffs gathered into a cuff below. These coats are cut with many gores so as to insure a close fit about the hips and a generous flare about the feet or the bottom of the coat.

White piano keys, when in need of cleaning, with a cloth dampened with alcohol. Rub window panes with a cloth wet in kerosene, then wash with warm water, and rub with a soft paper. They will be cleaner and brighter than when soapsuds is used.

To mend broken china, put the pieces together and tie firmly in place, then put the article into a tin or granite vessel, cover with sweet milk and boil slowly for several hours, or until the milk is of the consistency of condensed milk. Take the dish from the milk and let it stand for two or three days before washing it. It will then be perfectly solid and the break almost invisible.—Mrs. Charles Schaffner, in The Housekeeper.

If in blending flour and water for a thickening, a fork is used it will not lump so easily as when a spoon is used. A hot cake, or steamed bread, or puddings, will pull apart with a fork without being "heavy," if a fork is used.

Put rolls in a paper bag and set them in the oven when you wish to reheat them; have the mouth of the bag twisted tightly and the rolls will be soft and fresh as when first baked.

If your underwear shrinks so that it would answer for an advertisement of non-wool soap, do not throw it away. Open it down the front and at the armholes—the places that usually shrink the most, and with a crochet hook and some fine yarn crochet a piece in of sufficient size to make the garment wearable. The sleeves can be let down in this manner and a garment saved for many months of wear. Infants' and children's underwear can be made to do twice the service in this way.

"Talk happiness wherever you go. There is enough of sadness in the world without your adding to it by telling unpleasant things."

An inspiration to the whole family is to have a sign like this: "Smile a little, and say a pleasant word," fastened up in the living rooms of the house where each member of the family can see it as he or she enters the room.

Sometimes it will cause a smile simply because it appears so ridiculous to ask one to do it; sometimes it will act as a reminder to one who brings the cares of the outer world into the home, and, in any event, it is good advice and much more practical and conducive to appetite than the pictures of dead fish and game that adorn the walls of many dining rooms.

"A thoughtful woman" writes to Good Housekeeping that she saved the newly decorated walls of her rooms from the marks made by hanging heavy pictures against it, by attaching good sized corn plasters to the corners of the picture frames where they touched the paper.

To make a mustard plaster that will stay hot a long time and not blister the tenderest skin, take half flour and half mustard and mix with molasses that has been heated till it runs very thin. The heating of the molasses prevents it from becoming thin from the heat of the body, and therefore running down upon the skin after the plaster is applied.

A bit of wool cut from the back of a live sheep and placed in the ear, will cure the worst case of ear ache in a few moments.

The well dressed woman has always two or more corsets on hand at a time, wearing them alternately, or as occasion may serve, thereby "resting" each in turn. For those not in use, she has a case sixteen inches long and half as wide, made of muslin or silk, with a lining of thin muslin and an interlining of a well perfumed layer of wadding; at the top of this case is a double shirring of narrow ribbon which serves to close it and also to hang it up by. Into this case the corsets not in use are slipped and are thus kept clean, fresh and ready for use.

"It is the attention to the little details of dress that makes one woman appear so much better dressed than another who is careless in these respects."

The white Angora bonnets for children may be perfectly and easily cleaned by rubbing them in flour. Put the flour in a pan and rub the article to be cleaned as in ordinary washing, then shake the flour out and the wool will be clean and look like new. Fine lace curtains can be cleaned in the same manner.

AUNTY'S OFF DAYS.

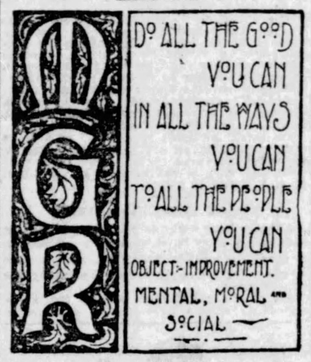
Some days shaddered ef de sun do shine—
Yo' hunts fo' things dat yo' des cain' fin';
Yo' brek de glass en de chany plates;
Yo' feets dey draig lak dey hunnedweights;
De mis'ry come twell hit ben' yo' back;
En yo' hoodooed den, fo' er sutten fac'—
Dem's de days
W'en de bread won' raise.

No use tryin' fo' ter do things right—
Yo' wuk en projic' wid yo' main en might,
But grease spots spattuhs de kitchen flo',
En dem fool peddlehs dey poun' de do'
En tek yo' 'tention, en fo' yo' tu'ns
De stew biles oveh en de pies dey bu'ns.
Dem's de days
W'en de bread won' raise.

Sco'ch yo' fingehs en yo' taih yo' dress;
Hab mo' trouble dan yo' evah guess!
Missus scoldin' 'case she walt an hou';
Butteh ransomed, en de cream gone sou'.
Mo' yo' struggles, w'y de day growa wuss,
Lose mah 'ligion, en Ah wants ter cuss!
Dem's de days
W'en de bread won' raise.

No use ter try, en dey no use ter fret—
Dat bread dea sot, en hit gwine stay set!
Bes' be patient w'ilst de troubles pass
En ax de Mastuh sen' tuhmorrer fas'!
Some days shaddered ef de sun do shine,
En dey sho'ly tryin' ter de peace er min'.
Blame dem days
W'en de bread won' raise!

—Chicago Tribune.



The "Schoolma'am" Has Been "Abroad."

After a silence of more than a month, I hasten to write again. For the last seven weeks I have been visiting in Indiana and Illinois and am so glad to say that I have seen our "Illinois." I was able to spend but a short time with her but long enough to prove that she is just as nice as her letters always are.

Though I wore my M. G. R. pin almost constantly, I neither saw its counterpart nor met any one who recognized it.

"Pansy," the wish that we might meet, is mutual. I wish I could send you a bouquet of the flowers whose name you bear; we have some that are very beautiful.

What has become of "Lena River's" suggestion for a debate? Did it not meet with general approval? I was hoping to "bring forth some of Ohio's majestic men and women," as she suggested.

While in Indiana I had an "experience." One day as my friend and I returned from a drive, her mother met us at the gate and called our attention to a snake about four feet long on the trunk of a tree. She had an ax, but was afraid to use it.

I did not fear, so while my friend stood and held herself in readiness for flight should the snake decide to come down from the tree, I took the ax and with the proverbial accuracy of a woman's aim, I struck three times before I succeeded in severing its head from its body. After the deed was done, I didn't faint, but I had "nerves" for two days; every crooked stick I saw seemed a snake.

While with Illinois' I had the pleasure of a ride on the Illinois river and saw—but Miss Prudence will not be willing to give me all the space today, so I will not tell you what I saw.—"Buckeye Schoolma'am."

For the "combination" letter from "Buckeye Schoolma'am" and "Illinois," as well as the very pleasant message sent her by "Cousin Patsy," "Coralyn," "Minnie May," Hoosere Puer Poeta," "Mother's Stay," and "Cara Mia," Miss Prudence wishes to say, viz.: That such appreciation as these letters show of her work, make the Chaperone's task a labor of love, and serve to counteract the many tiresome and unpleasant things that enter into the life of each one.

Dear M. G. R.'s, it has been well said by some one that as we look out upon the world we see reflected that which is in our own souls. Apropos of this thought, I enclose the following lines which I have enjoyed, and send to you hoping they may help some one who is striving to see the best there is in the world for him.—"Cousin Patsy."

I have enjoyed the stories in the M. G. R. column very much, though I must confess that I was a little surprised at the ending of the Serial. I enjoyed still more the descriptions of life in California and other homes. Those moonlight rides over the prairies must be very pleasant, and yet I would not cafe to exchange my eastern life for them.

'.*'l andt atmfwe atndeatmef wlatndet

While Ohio is not classed as an eastern state, it is certainly not in the west, and combines the pleasures of both. We have delightful rides in the summer and fall, and have also the sleighrides that make our winters so delightful. But let it be where it may, truly, there is "No place like home."—"Mildred," Ohio.

Although Virginia is so well represented, I hope Miss Prudence will not refuse admittance to one more from that state. I have waited long before asking for this favor, and promise to try to obey all the requirements for membership.

I second "Michigan Mollie's" suggestion that Miss Prudence have her picture at the head of the column, and for one, I should be very glad to see how our chaperone looks.—"Maybeth," Va.

Sometimes, "Maybeth," "ignorance is bliss," and you will doubtless be much better satisfied to just form your own idea of the "personal appearance" of Miss Prudence.

We give a hearty welcome to our neighbor from Canada, and trust this "Star" will shine often for us:

Dear M. G. R.'s,—I enjoy reading your letters very much and would like to become a member of your society. There are many interesting things here, where I live, and if I may come again, I shall like to tell you abut some of them. I can answer most of the missing word quotations, but do not know the names of all of the authors.—"Star," Canada.

Banner Puzzlers

For August.

New Work—Mollett. Solution—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was one of the most prominent characters in Mexico during the revolutionary times which existed there from 1810 to 1870. He commenced his military career in 1821, when only 23 years of age, and during his life, besides holding important military commands, was three times chosen President and twice made Dictator. He was banished or compelled to flee the country no less than five times; and on one occasion, being convicted of treason, his vast landed estates were confiscated. They were never returned to him, and he died at Vera Cruz in comparative poverty and obscurity in 1876.

R. S. WALKER.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

How many shares ($100 each) of bank stock at 5% discount can be purchased for $3,810, if ¼% is paid for brokerage?

W. C. MOLLETT.

3.—TRIANGLE.

x x x x x x x
x x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x
x x x
x x
x

1.—Continuing a long time.
2.—A rude, bold girl.
3.—To clinch.
4.—Lyric poems.
5.—A snare.
6.—Within.
7.—A consonant.

HAWKEYE.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters. My 6, 8, 11, 17, 13, 3, upwards; my 5, 2, 11, 10, 15, 12 sweet music makes; my 10, 7, 17, 4, grows on trees and stones; my 1, 11, 10, 15, takes kings from thrones; my 9, 8, 16, 13, is gone from view; my 14, 8, 12, 1, the weary wish to do. My whole has charge of a department in The Blade.

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

The measure "omer" which was used by the Jews, contains how much, reckoned from the present system of measures?

HENRY.

5.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"A pebble in the streamlet scant,
Has turned the course of many a river;
A dewdrop on the infant plant,
Has warped the giant oak forever."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of September 3

1.—Robert C. Winthrop.
2.—1-9. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming word-square: Yield, indue, edict, lucre, deter.
4.—"To have ideas, is to gather flowers, to think, is to weave them into garlands."
5.—The "window tax" was a duty formerly levied in England on all openings for light, above the number of eight, in houses standing in towns or cities.
6.—Thackeray wrote:
"Better to be alone in the world and utterly friendless, than to have sham friends and no sympathy."

Chat.

The girls and boys paired off nicely in the 'Cademy this morning. Robert Roland "making up" to Helen; W. P. E. comparing notes with Mrs. H. Larned, and If No Hoo entertaining Mrs. Jas. E. Willson, a newcomer.

The solution sent by W. P. E. to his easy problem answered today is this:

1-45 is 9-5 of the square of the number; hence, 1-45x5-9 equals 1-81, or the square of the number; and the sq. rt. of 1-81 is 1-9, or the number.

Those full sets of puzzles are not coming in very rapidly. Robert Roland pleads "business" as his excuse for not contributing.

The Schoolmistress believes all her pupils are more or less "busy," but thinks nevertheless they should prove their devotion to her and to the "cause" by trying their hand at puzzling.

THE NEW BROTHER.

Say, I've got a little brother,
Never teased to have him, nuther,
But he's here;
They just went ahead and bought him,
And, las week, the doctor brought him;
Wasn't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly,
Why, I thought at first 'twas jolly,
'Cause, you see,
I s'posed I could go and get him,
And then, mamma, course, would let him
Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him,
"Why!" I says, "My sakes is that him?
Just that mite!"
They said, "Yes," and, "Ain't he cunnin'?"
And I thought they must be funnin'—
He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin'.
And you'd think that he was blazin'.
He's so red:
And his nose is like a berry,
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry
On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a dollar!
All he does is cry and holler
More and more:
Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—
I don't see why pa don't change him
At the store.

Now we've got to dress and feed him,
And we really didn't need him
More'n a frog;
Why'd they buy a baby brother
When they know I'd good deal rather
Have a dog?

—Joe Lincoln.

THE AMERICAN BITTERN.

I first started him out of a close tangle of alders and cat-tails, and I don't know which one of us was the more frightened, he or I. However, he voiced his timidity or anger in a series of discordant "haurk—haurk's" as he went floundering ungracefully through the undergrowths, with long legs that looked like dangling fish-lines training behind him, and I wondered if he did not sometimes get them tangled up among the wiry vines and willow growths of his swampy habitat.

However, unlike him, I was silent in my surprise, but gave chase as rapidly as my own limited powers of locomotion would permit and saw him alight upon a bit of pebbly beach at the turn of the slow-flowing creek. Here (being a sly fellow) he at once assumed a "protective" attitude, by standing so stiff and still that he resembled a tall stalk of dead cat-tail. I hid behind a group of willows and prepared to take observations, and so learned that I had by chance run down one of our solitary American Bitterns, a dweller of lonely marshes and swamp lands. A handsome fellow he was, too, for all he stood so stiff and silent "on guard," but the sun glints in his bright eyes would in any case have discovered him to an interested bird lover. He evidently saw me plainly, and followed my every movement with an almost imperceptible turn of the head, keeping his sharp bill pointed directly at me.

The Bittern's general color is the brown of the dead cat-tail stalk, with here and there a touch of the darker shade of a dead branch. He stands about two feet high in his olive-colored "stockings," and his pointed head is covered with soft, slaty-brown feathers which are full almost to a crest. His long, graceful neck is buff, coarsely streaked with brown, and down the center or front is a line of blackish streaks which provide him with the protective markings of a dead stalk of cat-tail. There is also a patch of glossy black feathers on the side of the neck, but his under parts are a rich buff, and he has no tail worth mentioning. His eyes are particularly conspicuous for their yellow brightness. Unlike that familiar bird of Tennyson's, he waits until autumn before he takes on a "richer crimson," or rather a reddish-brown tone, and at the same time all his feathers deepen somewhat in color.

It is during the frog's twilight hour that the Bittern's courting song is most frequently heard, and many are the interpretations of his notes, which at best have a preponderance of "k's." He is called the "Dunk-a-doo" bird in some sections, while others render his "warble" into "punk-ah-gong" and "kunk-ah-whunk" though many compare his music to the working of an old wooden pump. Booming Bittern is also one of his many appellations, and it is exceedingly appropriate, as his notes resemble a hollow, booming sound, more than anything else.

The favorite occupation of the Bittern seems to be hunting and fishing, in which he evidently finds much amusement. The long summer days are spent in lying in wait for such game as frogs, salamander and small snakes, though occasionally he devotes his attention to winged insects and such small fry as come within range of his bill. One sometimes sees him going through certain dance-like movements on some muddy beach, but that is only his fashion of treading mollusks out of the soft loam.

The Bittern builds its nest of the dried leaves of the cat-tail or other plant, in some secluded, marshy spot. According to Langille, whose descriptive life histories are excellent authority, its nest may often be found built on the water and anchored among the sedges, he adds that it is sometimes constructed by merely flattening down, or matting the marsh grasses, and with so little foundation that it is wonderful that they should sustain the sitting bird and her complement of four or five brownish, dark drab eggs.

While watching my lonesome Bittern I managed to keep so quiet and silent that he evidently soon forgot me and became intent on tadpoles, gradually assuming his usual position, with head drawn in, back humped and one foot drawn up under him quite out of sight, but any Bittern game that should be taken in by that "lost in meditation" attitude would have cause to rue his trust, for the yellow eyes, though half closed, are observant of all movements near and far, and nothing escapes their notice. After awhile, when I tired of my own Bittern-like position, and made a slight movement, in the twinkling of an eye the huddled-up, one-legged mass of feathers became a wide-eyed, alert, animated post again, and then while I momentarily turned away my eyes, he vanished like a ghost, slipping out of sight completely. I saw no more that day, and was left gazing blankly into a watery wilderness of cat-tails, arrow-heads and short-lived pickerel blossoms.—Alberta Fields in Our Animal Friends.

Radium, the Wonder

Madame Currie is the name of a little Parisian woman, who, working side by side with her husband, has lately made discoveries which are believed may lead to scientific revelations beside which all other scientific announcements will pale into significance. Madame Currie and her husband together discovered Radium, that mysterious substance which lately has been the subject of much attention and speculation.

A number of the September magazines contain articles on Radium and its effect on human life. Everybody's Magazine says: "A pound of Radium would annihilate the earth. It is believed that the discovery of Radium will answer the question, 'What is electricity?' lead to the production of light without heat; solve the puzzle of the Aurora; show how to make gold; open up communication between planet and planet, and determine how the world will ultimately be destroyed."

Regarding its properties, The Woman's Home Companion has the following:

Radium makes amends for its scarcity by its remarkable properties. A little of it goes a long way. It is so highly luminous that print can be read by its light. Curiously enough, it possesses the power of imparting its own luminosity to other bodies which in their normal state are quite inactive. A mere fraction of a grain in solution poured from one vessel to another imparts to each considerable activity, which persists for some time, even after both vessels are washed in the usual way. The property is similar to that of a grain of musk, which imparts its odor to every article of clothing in a wardrobe, although there has been no material contact. So powerful is the photographic action of radium that it is capable of penetrating black paper and other opaque objects as readily as sunlight passes through clear glass. Its chemical action is no less energetic and remarkable. Oxygen is transformed into ozone; yellow phosphorous is converted into red phosphorous.

The physiological effect of radium is such that we should, perhaps, be thankful that large quantities of the material cannot be readily obtained. For six hours Professor Currie carried in his waistcoat pocket a small tube containing a very small quantity of radium. A few days later a sore developed, which healed only after seven weeks had elapsed. The constant handling of radium is attended with inflammation of the fingers. Held against the temples of a blind man, radium will so affect the retina that the sensation of light is produced. In normal persons the experiment if prolonged will result in paralysis of the optic nerve. Applied to the unprotected nerve-centers of small animals, the rays produce paralyzing effects which kill.

Radium destroys the germinating power of seeds, kills the larvae of butterflies, and has such a bactericidal effect that it may find a wide use in the cure of certain skin diseases. Indeed, in one of the Parisian hospitals it has been employed with results quite as remarkable as those obtained by Finsen with ultra-violet rays. Diamonds are rendered phosphorescent and can thus be readily distinguished from paste imitations, which are not so sensitive to the rays.

BULGARIAN ARMY

To Be Mobilized as a Matter of Precaution.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 12.—The council of ministers is said to have decided to mobilize the first and second army divisions, whose headquarters are at Sofia and Philippopolis. Alarming rumors are current of further wholesale massacres of Bulgarians in the vilayet of Monastir. One report says that 60,000 persons have been slaughtered in the district of Leren alone, which is purely Bulgarian. Other reports affirm that the Turks have burned the Christian quarters in three towns, Florina, Okhlida and Resen.

London, Sept. 12.—The Salonica correspondent of the Times, after visiting Monastir sends a detailed history of the insurrection and the Turkish measures for its suppression. He says:

"No details have yet been received as to the result of more remote military drives, but from information emanating from trustworthy sources not usually unfriendly to the Turks, there is reason to fear that the country has been absolutely devastated and all the Christians of both sexes and all ages who have failed to find refuge in the woods have been put to the sword."

Paris, Sept. 12.—After conferences between the officials of the marine ministry and of the foreign office, it has been decided to send the cruiser Latouche-Treville to Turkish waters without waiting for the other ships of the French squad-

EDHEM PASH, TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ron ordered to be in readiness to sail for the Levant. The Latouche-Treville will probably be followed immediately by the cruiser Du Chayla. Their special points of observation will be Salonica, Beirut and Smyrna but they will not be directed to these places. The ships will rendezvous at the small Greek Islands of Syria, off the coast, and within easy steaming distance of the disturbed districts.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The following bulletin was posted at the state department today:

"Minister Leishman telegraphs, under date of yesterday, the 11th, that the following proclamation has appeared in the newspapers of Constantinople: 'By command of his imperial majesty the sultan, Reshid Bey, governor general of Beirut, has been dismissed. Nazim Pasha, governor general of Damascus, has been appointed acting governor general of Beirut.'

"The official gazette prints a notice that Nazim Pasha has taken temporary charge of the administration of Beirut.

"Minister Leishman also communicates the substance of a report received by him from the United States consul at Beirut. The situation there appeared to have improved. The new acting governor, Nazim Pasha, had called upon him, stating his desire to treat the Magelssen matter promptly and satisfactorily, and expressing his purpose to effect a complete reorganization of the police force of Beirut. Mr. Ravndal says the new governor enjoys the reputation of being a very capable man, and his appointment has given much pleasure to the people of Beirut."

Rome, Sept. 12.—The porte has sent a telegraphic report to its embassy here giving its version of the general outlook in the Balkans, by which it appears that the work of suppressing the insurrection has been successful throughout Macedonia. The Turkish authorities expect to have the insurgents completely crushed within a few days and peace reestablished. The report has been communicated to the Italian government.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Former Foreign Minister Hanotaux, in an interview today, pointed out the extent of the devastation in Turkey, bridges blown up, villages burned and railroad traffic interrupted. Speaking of the Beirut incident he said: "The events at Beirut create a new, morbid condition. The alleged attack on the American consul has never been clarified. Was he, or was he not the victim of an attack? In any case, the presence of the American naval force has contributed to the effervescence which culminated in the outbreak between Mussulmans and Christians. The vall of Beirut has been displaced and an investigation is being conducted by Turkish officials and American naval officers. If this is long prolonged the effervescence may recur since the passions of those interested are more likely to be aroused than calmed."

M. Hanotaux adds that France should not be indifferent to the events in Syria as this is a field where her interests and rights are unquestionable, and he declares that nothing should be done at Beirut or other Syrian points, "without France or against France."

The departure of the French warships causes considerable interest, the general feeling being that the purpose of the sailing of the ships is not only to safeguard French interests in Macedonia as officially announced, but also to specially watch events in Syria, where French political and [illegible] interests are ex-

[illegible] of the arbi-

[illegible] Sept 12—A [illegible] which is believed to have existed for four hundred years before Christ, has been brought to light near Cassel.

FOR
ES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

SITUATION SERIOUS.

Turkish Troops Nearing the Bulgarian Border.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The foreign office advices from Bulgaria show that the situation is growing more serious owing to reports that the Turkish troops are slowly nearing the border. If their advance continues there will be a general mobilization of the Bulgarian forces preparatory to meeting eventualities.

A Russo-Austrian note to the powers has been received here, and is now under consideration. It sets forth that in the event of hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria, Russia and Austria will not give their support to either of the parties but will hold each of them to a strict accountability for their actions. It is expected that France will adhere to the Russo-Austrian attitude.

Raiding Bulgarian Towns.

Berlin, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Sofia, Bulgaria, says Turkish troops have raided the Bulgarian frontier near Tekendsche, and have driven off three herds of sheep. The dispatch adds that Turkish soldiers at Kirk-Kilisseh, in Turkish territory, fired on the French consulate, breaking the windows.

A party of Turks bivouacking near Giobtepe, had with them 20 Bulgarian women and girls.

Active Intervention Demanded.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The Novoe Vremya today demands active intervention in Macedonia, and proposes as a solution of the difficulties the attaching of officers of the foreign powers to all Turkish repressive expeditions with authority to prevent unnecessary cruelty.

Cotton Reports Quiet at Beirut.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The navy department today posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Cotton telegraphs from Beirut, 12th inst., that he had exchanged very satisfactory visits with the governor general. The governor general has personal charge of the vice consul case. The late chief of police has been deposed. Twenty-eight persons, including the principals in the disturbances of last Sunday have been arrested. Beirut quiet. Administration of new governor general inspires confidence. The former governor general left on the 12th instant for Constantinople."

Another Governor for Beirut.

Beirut, Sept. 14.—It is reported that Kiazim Bey, governor of Palestine, will succeed Reshid Pasha as vali of Beirut (relieving Nazim Pasha, vali of Syria, who is now acting vali of Beirut). Kiazim Bey has evinced great administrative ability, and has maintained excelent order in Palestine.

Reports of Battles.

Sofia, Bulgaria, 14.—A courier who has just arrived here brought details of the engagements fought in the mountains of Pirin recently. On August 28 a band led by Stoganoff fought a force of Turkish troops. The Turks lost fifty men killed and had forty men wounded. Gogroff's band, September 1, on Albutin Heights, fought 200 Turks, who lost twelve men.

Powers Will Not Interfere.

London, Sept. 14.—Beyond making urgent representations to Bulgaria, the Associated Press learns from a well informed diplomatic source that the powers will take no action to avert war in the Balkans until the conference between the czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna during the late part of the month. The result of this decision will be to continue to leave Turkey a free hand in the ruthless suppression of the insurrection, unless Bulgaria, unmindful of the warning of the powers that she will reap nothing from intervention, should act, an eventuality which the diplomats fear cannot long be postponed. Turkey has assured Great Britain as well as other powers, that she has now the revolutionary situation well in hand, protesting that her troops are showing admirable self-restraint. Nevertheless interest is taken in the suggestion of the Novoevremya of St. Petersburg as a solution of the difficulties, that officers of the foreign powers be attached to all Turkish repressive expeditions, with authority to prevent unnecessary cruelty.

The policy of Greece has been cleared up in the official mind, by the declaration of her minister in London, who is understood to be satisfied that nothing will be done by their government, even to prevent the atrocities, unless in concert with all the powers.

It is reiterated strongly by a responsible authority that Russia is acting solely in the interests of peace and entirely above board and that while carefully watching developments has expressed herself in a manner which is stated indicate that she is not fav on this score. A Turkish [illegible] the lesson[illegible] how that [illegible] continues to [illegible] appointment [illegible] Beirut is [illegible] unnecessary [illegible] observing

Miner Caught.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 10. — Papers have been served on the Chinese inspector here by Attorney James E. Akin, of Ogdensburg, requiring him to show cause before United States Judge Cox why 147 Chinese prisoners detained at Malone should not be discharged or given immediate trial. The men were arrested along the border, charged with being unlawfully in this country, and have been imprisoned in the old jail barn for a month awaiting trial.

Field of Bannockburn.

London, Sept. 9.—It is said that Andrew Carnegie is negotiating for the purchase of the famous battlefield of Bannockburn, near Stirling, Scotland, in order to save it from falling into the hands of builders.

BULGARIA'S WARNING.

Powers Plainly Told She Is Exasperated.

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Following are some of the points in the note which Bulgaria has just presented to the powers:

"What the Bulgarian government has foreseen, as expressed in its note of June 29, of the development of affairs in Turkey, has become amply verified. The Turkish government is systematically annihilating the Bulgarian people.

"The mobilization and concentration of such great forces in European Turkey, under the pretext of suppressing the revolution, gives Bulgaria reason to suppose that at an opportune moment she will be attacked by Turkey.

"The Bulgarian government can no longer remain indifferent to the presence of such a situation, which is of a nature calculated to bring about a hostile collision between Turkey and Bulgaria.

"If the great powers do not take measures to give the sublime porte counsels of wisdom and moderation, the Bulgarian government will be obliged to take the necessary steps to be ready for every eventuality, and to not be taken by surprise."

Premier Petroff was interviewed today by the correspondent of the Associated Press here on the reasons which induced the Bulgarian government to issue yesterday's note to the powers. He said:

"It has been from the first plainly evident that the policy of Turkey was to hinder the development of the Bulgarian race in Macedonia, which was the strongest national element there. With this end in view the Turks proceeded to devastate the country and kill the Bulgarian Christians, driving the survivors into the mountains and forests, where they would either perish of hunger or else cross the Bulgarian frontier and become a burden to the Bulgarian nation. In the meanwhile the powers paid not the slightest attention to the Bulgarian note of June 29, but rather encouraged the Turks, who adopted the most severe measures to suppress the outbreak. The Bulgarian government is now compelled to protect not only Bulgaria itself but also the Bulgarian element in Macedonia. It is further evident that Turkey has directly encouraged the revolution, as with ten times as many guards on the frontier as Bulgaria employed the Turks never stopped a single revolutionary band nor an individual crossing the frontier. The porte was only too anxious to have a pretext for continuing the massacres and the extermination of the Bulgarian people. Turkey has now concentrated 300,000 troops in Macedonia, only about 25,000 of whom are engaged in the suppression of the revolt. There is no attempt to fight the insurgents, but the troops attack innocent women and children. The Bulgarian government is forced to perceive in this excessive mobilization a clear signal of Turkey's desire, after she has succeeded in suppressing the outbreak in Macedonia, to attack Bulgaria and exterminate the Bulgarian race. All our latest information from Macedonia and Constantinople confirms this view. Hilmi Pasha, the vall of Salonica, has openly declared that war with Bulgaria is the only way of settling the Macedonian question. The Constantinople press, which is under the most severe censorship, was recently allowed to publish the most sensational reports, with the object of increasing the Mussulmans fanatical hatred of the Bulgarian Christians.

"The latest news from Constantinople says the porte is mobolizing the Mustapfuz, or last line of reserves, including men of about fifty years of age.

"Yesterday came a telegram from Burgas saying that a company of Turkish troops, while passing near a frontier post, was saluted by the Bulgarian guard but the Turkish officer did not acknowledge the salute, turned his back, and afterwards remarked to the Bulgarian officer in command of the post:

"'When we have finished here we will come and see you.'

"Reports have also been received of Turkish troops crossing the Bulgarian frontier, carrying off sheep and committing other depredations.

"Confronted by such conditions Bulgaria is forced to the conviction that Turkey intends to attack her and the Sofia government has taken this last step of asking the powers to intervene. Otherwise Bulgaria must take measures for more perfect protection."

Monks Massacred in Jerusalem.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Constantinople reports that the Russian monastery at Jerusalem has been sacked by a Mahammedan mob and that all of the monks there were murdered.

BRITISH SCIENTISTS.

London, Sept. 9.—The annual meeting of the British Association began at Southport today. This meeting is the most important event of the year in connection with scientific research in the

SIR NORMAN LOCKYER.

United Kingdom. The meetings are held in different provincial cities each year, and once or twice the association has gone to some city outside the United Kingdom, but it never meets in London. The president is invariably a man famous for his scientific attainments. This year he is Sir Norman Lockyar, one of the most famous scientists of Great Britain. The address of the president usually reviews the world's advance in scientific knowledge for the year. Occasionally some special subject is chosen. This is the case this year, when Sir Norman Lockyar has chosen for his subject the national shortcomings as regards the teachings of science. He intends to prove by means of statistics of British industries that the national life is gradually suffering very seriously from the neglect of science in education, i. e., from want of properly equipped modern universities, which are less numerous and efficient than those of the United States or Germany. Great Britain, therefore, must submit to be outstripped, or have state aid commensurate with what has been given to other countries. Sir Norman names one hundred million dollars as necessary. He maintains that it would be a remunerative investment, for it means the difference between public prosperity and adversity. He also maintains that the state should endow a plan of research which would be pioneer work, though often not directly remunerative.

It is not anticipated, though sometimes there are surprises for the association, that any extraordinary scientific discovery will be announced at this year's meeting, but the leading scientists of the United States have prepared papers to be read before the various sections, and the meeting promises to be quite up to the average in interest.

AUTHOR 80 YEARS OLD

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney Celebrates Her Birthday.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 15.—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the well known authoress, today celebrated her eightieth birthday and was the recipient of congratulations from friends and admirers in many parts of the country. Mrs. Whitney lives in

MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Milton with her children and grandchildren around her. Notwithstanding her four-score years she enjoys excellent health and is almost as vigorous as she was at 60. Mrs. Whitney receives, she says, many letters from women who read her books when they were girls. She keeps up with current events, but does little writing now for publication.

THE MAYBRICK FORTUNE.

New York, Sept. 14.—Fight for a fortune for Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick to ease her years after her release next July, and also those of the faithful old mother, lawyers have begun proceedings to recover more than $40,000. That is all that is left of the immense fortune of Darius Blake Holbrook, grandfather of the American woman now spending the last months of a life sentence, commuted to fifteen years, in an English

prison. Ten thousand dollars of that fortune went to save Mrs. Maybrick from going to the gallows, when she was sentenced to death in 1889 on a charge of poisoning her husband. Hundreds of thousands were spent by the Baron von Roques, an Austrian, who married Mrs. Maybrick's mother long before the younger woman was accused of murder.

SPOILS OF A HURRICANE

Wrecks Reported to Strew the Florida Coast.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The captain of the steamer Vigilancia, from New York, September 10, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the vessel sighted many wrecks on the Florida coast, one of them being ten miles north of Jupiter, where a schooner has been wrecked. Her crew is ashore. Further south a Standard Oil company barge is stranded and thirty miles south a Spanish steamer from Bilbao is broken in two. Still further south a four-masted schooner is ashore.

SNAKES IN IRELAND.

London, Sept. 12.—The Times prints an extraordinary letter dated from the Midland Hotel, at Manchester, in which the writer announces that he arrived from America on the White Star Line steamer Celtic, and went to Cork. He then visited Blarney Castle, where he liberated fourteen fairly good sized rattlesnakes. The letter concludes:

"Time will tell if St. Patrick's edict is a myth or not.

"Yours for science.

(Signed) "C. R. WARWICK."

The Times, commenting on the letter, says if there is any truth in the writer's claim "to have committed a dastardly act, the local authorities will doubtless give their attention to the matter."

The Associated Press is informed that no one of the name of Warwick is staying or has been staying at the Midland Hotel, Manchester. Judging from this it would appear that the London Times has been hoaxed into publishing the lettre which announced the liberation of fourteen rattlesnakes at Blarney Castle.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Willemstad, Curacoa, Sept. 12.—The decisions in the cases of the big claims against Venezuela presented to the mixed tribunals began to be rendered Thursday. The Dutch and Belgian arbitrators and the Venezuelan umpire delivered judgment condemning Venezuela to pay the Belgian company owning the Caracas waterworks $2,000,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the meeting of the tribunal was declared to be secret the Venezuelan government immediately divulged its decision everywhere and also started the semi-official press complaining against Dr. Filz, the Dutch arbitrator, who is a former president of the high court of the Dutch West Indies, and other arbitrators.

Roasted Bryan.

Columbus, O., Sept. 12.—L. A. Russell, of Cleveland, has written a red hot letter to William J. Bryan, in which he tells the Nebraska leader that on the question of money he has backed down before the powerful will of Tom Johnson. He points out the inconsistency of Col. Bryan in continuing to read other prominent Democrats out of the party, while he condones the very same offense in John H. Clarke. "If humanity is to be crucified on a cross of gold," he says, "in heaven's name let Senator Hanna and not John H. Clarke be the crucifier."

PALMA WILDLY CHEERED

Cuban President's Journey One of Triumph.

Porto Principe, Sept. 15.—President Palma, after he started yesterday from Havana on his tour of eastern Cuba, traversed long stretches of sparsely inhabited country. At every town he was greeted by squadrons of mounted Cubans, received addresses from the officials and party leaders and was presented bouquets by pretty senoritas, who made speeches of welcome. The enthusiasm when the president entered the region in which opposition to the administration was reputed to be the strongest increased.

On President Palma's arrival at Puerto Principe last night the entire vicinity of the station was filled with a cheering mass of people of all colors and conditions. Nearly the whole population followed the carriages containing the presidential party to the provincial building, where Senor Palma was formally welcomed.

Commenting on the enthusiastic reception accorded him the president disclaimed that it was a tribute to his personal popularity. He said: "It is the result of the people's joy over the success of the republic, and the tributes are given to me as the chief executive." President Palma is making no speeches save brief responses to addresses of welcome. When local speakers bring up the subject of the revolutionary soldiers' pay the status of the matter is courteously and briefly explained by the president.

CANADIAN THREATS.

Will Oppose Adverse Decision in Boundary Case.

London, Sept. 15.—The Alaskan boundary commission reassembled at the foreign office today and the oral arguments began. Additional interest was lent to the proceedings by statements attributed to some of the Canadians that their country would seriously resent an adverse decision. Nevertheless, only a few spectators, including the wives of the commissioners and of counsel, were present when Attorney General Finley rose and commenced the presentation of the Canadian argument. It was evident that the commissioners at first were not deeply interested in the attorney general's statement. Having considered the documents already presented the commissioners felt that they were as familiar with the facts as any of counsel. The arguments were more for the purpose of removing any doubts which counsel feel may exist in the minds of the members of the tribunal. The agents of the governments, however, sitting on either side of the blue covered table behind which the commissioners sat, and counsel occupying the desk in the center of the chamber, followed the attorney general's address with the closest attention.

While Attorney General Finlay was speaking, Chief Justice Fuller, accompanied by Ambassador Choate, entered the chamber. They were conducted to a small table directly facing the commissioners.

The attorney general briefly described the historical aspect of the question and took up the treaty under which the commission was appointed. He then presented the Canadian contention, each point of which has already been stated in the argument of Clifford Sifton, the Canadian minister of the interior, and urged the commissioners to strictly confine themselves, in considering the question, to the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825, and not to depart therefrom. The interest of the commissioners grew as Attorney General Finlay proceeded with his analytical study of the treaty.

Speaking of the location of the line along the coast from the head of Portland channel as fixed by the treaty, the attorney general pointed out that the report of the United States coast survey in 1893 showed that the Washington government had adopted the view that the line should follow the "general trend of the coast," which supports the Canadian contention.

Senator Turner at this point interrupted the speaker, saying that the report referred to the "trend of the general coast."

Attorney General Finlay remarked that this was a "subtle distinction," and Chief Justice Alverstone ended the discussion with saying that it made little difference, as it was "merely the direction of the surveyors."

Lord Alverstone's ruling was regarded by American counsel as being a point in favor of the United States.

The attorney general went on at such length that Lord Alverstone reminded him that the tribunal was familiar with the documents in the case, and suggested that he simply cite the pages and volumes on which his references was founded.

After luncheon Attorney General Finlay, who had previously laid much stress on the contention that the United States boundary line was drawn "in ostentatious defiance of the treaty of 1825," resumed his argument.

The meeting of the commission today ended a few minutes after 4 o'clock. Attorney General Finlay tomorrow will resume the presentation of the Canadian case.

CONVICTS MAKE BASE COIN

Philadelphia, Sept. 14. — Following closely upon the exposure of gross irregularities in the cigar department of the eastern state penitentiary comes the public announcement that the illegal coinage of minor silver pieces has been carried on by convicts in the big institution. The fact that such a daring scheme had been carried on in the penitentiary was made public by George Vaux, jr., one of the board of managers.

Dimes, quarters and half dollars were the coins manufactured. The discovery was made several days ago, and United States secret service officials were immediately called in. Their investigation, it is learned, is still in progress, their principle object being to learn whether there was collusion between the convicts and employes of the institution.

Five men were engaged in the work, the head of the counterfeiters being a Philadelphian, now completing his second term for this offense. The others were professional criminals who secured, through the plumbing department of the prison, the necessary metal made of solder, tin and ground glass. The molds, it is believed, were made of plaster of Paris, scraped from the walls of cells. Some of the coins got into circulation, but in what manner has not yet been fully determined. There is a belief that certain employes who did favors for prisoners, such as mailing letters, in violation of the rules of the institution, were given the bogus money as tips, and that they innocently passed it into circulation.

It is believed the discovery of counterfeiters in the prison was the result of the investigations now being carried on in the place as a result of the irregularities in the cigar department. These irregularities became a public matter last week and pending an investigation, Warden Daniel W. Bussinger and the overseer of the cigar department were temporarily relieved from duty, and the penitentiary placed in charge of the Rev. Joseph Welch, the chaplain.

New Observatory.

Tulare, Cal., Sept. 14.—A letter received here from George E. Hale, of Chicago, secretary of the commission on observatories, states that a Carnegie observatory will be built on top of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States. The building will be 103 by 50 feet, of granite and natural wood.

NEW SCHEME

Proposed by Russia to Hold Manchuria.

Pekin, Sept. 14.—Russia has given to the Chinese government a new scheme for evacuating Manchuria, further prolonging the time for the Russian evacuation, originally fixed for Oct. 8, and proposing new conditions. Russia proposes to evacuate New-Chwang and Mukden province Oct. 8, Kirin province four months later, and the third province a year later.

Among the new conditions Russia stipulates that she shall maintain military posts on the road from Tsitshihar, capital of Hellung-Kiang, to Blagovestchensk and on the Sungari river. The reason Russia gives for maintaining these posts is that they are necessary to protect the commerce of the railroad. There is a vaguely worded clause prohibiting heavy duties on goods transported by the railway, which the diplomats consider as exempting Russian goods transported on the railway from the surtax which the British, Japanese and American treaties substitute for the likin duties.

The scheme also contains a provision that Chinese troops shall protect the branches of the Russo-Chinese bank when necessary.

Prince Ching, president of the foreign board, has informed the ministers that he considers the Russian conditions to be very reasonable.

PROTESTS TO RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 14.—The Associated Press is informed that Japan and Great Britain have exchanged views on the latest demands made by Russia on China and that they decided to protest separately to the Pekin government against their acceptance. In case this should prove fruitless and Russia continues her occupation of Manchuria, Japan proposes to break off the negotiations with Russia for a definition of their respective rights in Manchuria and Corea and to demand of the St. Petersburg government that it order the evacuation of Chinese terrritory.

"We cannot permit the postponement of the evacuation," said a Japanese authority, "for Russia would utilize the additional time to strengthen her fleet and army in the far east. Already her naval tonnage there is equal to ours. Public sentiment in Japan is deeply stirred by Russia's failure to carry out her promises to evacuate Manchuria and demands the withdrawal of her troops on the date fixed a year ago."

MOSELY COMING.

London, Sept. 12.—Alfred Moseley, the energetic young economist and philanthropist of Bristol, who took a party of British workingmen to the United States at his own expense last year to

ALFRED MOSELEY.

study the industrial conditions there with a view to learning how to better things at home, sailed today for New York on a similar mission. H goes this time to prepare the way for the visit next month of what he calls his educational commission.

DEFILING THE FLAG.

New York, Sept. 10.—In order to test the constitutionality of the act passed by the New York legislature at its last session, prohibiting the use of the American flag for advertising purposes on cigar boxes, cigarette and tobacco packages, J. R. McPike, manager of the cigar department of a wholesale grocery store, has submitted to arrest and was brought before Justice Blanchard, of the supreme court, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by his counsel. The warrant on which he was arrested charged him with having exposed for sale and sold two boxes of cigars containing advertising matter in which the flag appeared. Counsel for Mr. McPike maintained that the law was unconstitutional as it deprived the citizen of his liberty of employment and occupation in carrying on his business on legitimate methods. He also contended that the act interfered with the federal law as to trademarks, and was destructive of property, and further that it was unconstitutional as it interfered with the commerce of other states. Any question involving the use of the American flag, either for advertising or other purposes, he held, was not a subject for the action of the legislature of New York or any other state, but solely within the purview of Congress, as it was a matter of federal sovereignty and not state sovereignty.

Justice Blanchard said that in order to allow a speedy appeal and an early decision on the matter, he would parole Mr. McPike until Friday, when he will enter a pro forma order dismissing the writ thus upholding the constitutionality of the act.

Mr. McPike's counsel said an appeal would be taken as soon as Justice Blanchard's order was signed.

The penalty prescribed by the law is a fine of $100 or imprisonment for thirty days on both fine and imprisonment.

AN ELK PRESERVE.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Two carloads of elk from Wyoming, comprising a heard of forty-three animals, were delivered at Paul Smith's today and will be turned loose in the immense forest preserve of 40,000 acres at St. Regis Lake. The elk are a present to Paul Smith from a friend in California.

William C. Whitney, of New York, has notified Dr. F. E. Kendall, of Saranak Lake, that he is about to ship him a car load of elk to be distributed about the Adirondacks wherever he finds places for them. Dr. Kendall has been active in agitating the question of restocking the forest with big game.

GRAFTERS CAUGHT.

Manila, Sept. 11.—Customs Inspector Thomas P. Coates and Lieutenant Osborne, constabulary supply officers, both stationed at San Fernandino, who were arrested recently on the charge of misappropriating government funds, have been tried and convicted. Lieutenant Osborne has been sentenced to ten years and Inspector Coates to eight years' imprisonment.

Dean Hopkins, treasurer of the province of La Union, has also been convicted of forgery, but sentence has been reserved. The minimum penalty for the crime is imprisonment for twelve years.

Capt. Wringe Will Stay.

New York, Sept. 10. — Captain Robert Wringe, who sailed the Shamrock III in her races against the Reliance for the America's cup has announced that he has decided to make this country his home in the future and to become a citizen as soon as the law allows.

COLOMBIA IN TROUBLE

Venezuela Threatens Her, and Panama Is Restive.

Willemstad Island of Curacao, Sept. 14.—From every section of Venezuela troops were sent last week in the direction of the Colombia frontier and towards Maracaibo. Mauser rifles, artillery and ammunition in great quantity have been stored at Maracaibo, and several new bridges have been built near San Cristobal, near the frontier of Colombia, to allow of the rapid concentration of troops. President Castro has asked the president of each state in Venezuela to send two battalions within two weeks.

A leading Venezuelan citizen, who is now here, in an interview regarding these military movements in Venezuela, said he believed they were only precautionary measures regarding Colombia, which, now the country is free from revolution, has reinforced recently its army on the Venezuelan frontier near Cucuta.

Other Venezuelans say another Venezuelan war with Colombia is inevitable in the near future as a consequence of the sympathy President Castro extended to the Colombian rebels during the recent rebellion, and also because of the question of navigation on the Orinoco. President Castro's great idea, they say, is a war with Colombia.

Panama's Threat to Secede.

Bogota, Sept. 14.—A proposal made by Senor Perez y Sotos to ask the executive to appoint an anti-secessionist governor in Panama, has been approved by the senate. Speakers in the senate said that Senor Obaldia, who was recently appointed governor of Panama and who is favorable to a canal treaty, was a danger for the national integrity. Senator Marroquin protested against the action of the senate.

President Marroquin succeeded later in calming the congressmen. It appears that he was able to give them satisfactory reasons for Governor Obaldia's appointment. Open threats of the secession of Panama have been made.

HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 14.—No wires are working south of Jacksonville this morning, and details of the hurricane which swept across the southern part of the state Saturday are incomplete. So far as known, seven people met death, the bodies of five being washed up near Miami, on the east coast, and two near Boynton, on the west side of the state.

Passengers arriving this moruing on belated trains report that on the east coast many vessels have been wrecked. Above Miami it is reported that seven or eight vessels are ashore. The property loss in the city of Tampa is about one million dollars. West Tampa was flooded by the rain. No loss of life is reported in Tampa, although several persons were hurt by falling trees.

Much injury has been done to orange groves and gardens, and it is feared that the beautiful winter homes of northern people have been damaged.

The disturbance is becoming sweeping across Alabama and Louisiana. All wires south of Montgomery, Ala., are down in the neighborhood of Fiomaton, Ala., and Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans report high winds. There is no evidence of the storm at Charleston, S. C., although precautionary signals have been displayed there for two days.

SULTAN'S PRESS AGENT.

New York, Sept. 14.—Masons in this city who know Joseph E. Marcombe, think Chekib Bey, the Turkish minister, made a wise selection when he picked out the Iowan to go to Constantinople as press censor and press agent for the sultan. Mr. Marcombe is in high standing in the Masonic order of the state of

Iowa. He was for a time an assistant in the Iowa Masonic library in Cedar Rapids, the largest Masonic library in the world. He is said to be a man peculiarly fitted for the position of press agent to the sultan. He is to proceed at once to the seat of trouble in Macedonia, and make a thorough investigation. This being done, he will go to Constantinople, where he will assume his duties as press agent.

WRIGHT'S AWARD.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 9.—Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the umpire to whom was referred the five disputes between the operators' and miners' representatives on the board of conciliation, appointed under the provisions of the anthracite mine strike commission, has filed his findings with T. D. Nicholls, secretary of the board. Dealing with the question of the employers' right to discharge men for any cause other than of connection with a labor union, Umpire Wright agrees wholly with the contention of the operators' representatives, and declares that the right of an employer to discharge without giving the cause of the discharge, is sustained by the award of the commission. As to the rockmen's dispute, the umpire says they do not come under the award. The complaint of Thomas Tanner is not sustained in regard to the allegations of discrimination on the part of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company and Coxe Brothers & Co. He says that these companies should take back the old men instead of putting on new men, in all cases where the old men are competent, and have not been convicted of or not awaiting trial for crimes committed during the strike. The umpire's findings cover twenty-five pages of typewriting.

POWDER EXPLODED.

Eldorado, Kan., Sept. 11.—A carload of powder set on a 'Frisco siding near Beaumont by a freight crew, which did not want to handle it while switching, got beyond control and ran several miles on a branch line towards Dinfield, colliding with a train which left that station shortly before and exploded, killing two and injuring two more.

The explosion tore up several rods of track and dismantled a locomotive. The shock of the explosion shook the ground for miles around. People in Eldorado ran from their houses fearing an earthquake. Other towns in the vicinity also were shaken.

Kansas Crops.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 14.—The bumper crops in Kansas this year are forcibly illustrated by the agricultural exhibits at the state fair, which opened here today. In the extent and variety of the farming exhibits, as well as the displays in the live stock and several other departments, the fair this year establishes a new record for Kansas. The city is already filling with visitors and a large attendance is expected.

I Save Weak Men.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Perpetual Youth and Undying Manly Vigor and I Give It to You Free.

My Mysterious Compound Startles the World With Its Wonderful Cures---With This Marvelous Secret No Man Can Grow Old and It Is My Mission on Earth Henceforth to Bring All Jaded, Worn-Out Men to This Fountain of Youth.

Send No Money---Simply Send Your Name and Address and This Marvelous Compound Will Be Sent You By Return Mail, Prepaid and Absolutely Free.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of perpetual life and vigor in men. To me it has been given to bring to the fallen, weary, worn-out brothers the knowledge of this priceless boon, and even to the uttermost ends of the earth I send my message of love and peace and hope and help. Unbelievers may scoff and cry "fake" but I heed them not. My work has just begun and I am saving men.

The secret of this mighty healing power, this vital life spark, this marvelous tonic

"No Man Is Lost—There is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Ferris.

fluid is known to me alone. It is mine to give to whom I will and my works go before me. Doubt not! I ask no man to believe me, but I give to every weak man free this priceless boon and it restores him instantly to the strength and powerful vigor of youth. With this marvelous, mysterious compound, which I have discovered only after a lifetime devoted to search through all the realms of science, and the archives of the ancients, it is possible for every weak man to have for his own the glorious manly power, the untiring vigor and the long life of the patriarchs of Bible times. With this mysterious compound no weak man will ever again be troubled with impotency, vital losses, nightly emissions, spermatorrhea, varicocele, prematurity, defective power or lack of vital energy.

Send me no money. It is my duty, guided by an Unseen Hand—it is my mission on earth—my life work—to lift up the fallen, heal the weak and cure the maimed or undeveloped; and to every man who has lost his vital power or finds it waning, I send my message of love and peace and health. I can save him and I will save him and restore him to many years of happiness and the impetuous vitality and vigorous manhood of perfect health and youth.

Remember, it matters not how old you are; it matters not how you lost your manhood, or when you lost it. It matters not what doctors or scoffers say. This is no ordinary drug or stimulating method of treatment, but it is the vital spark of life itself, and it matters not how many remedies and doctors have failed, I have repeatedly and instantly renewed the youth of old men. My secret compound never fails. I have often instilled into jaded men new vitality, health and strength. For worn-out men I have oft kindled, in an instant, and to stay, the sparkling vitality of youth. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 47 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I urge every weak man to come to me for I will give him undying strength, the supreme joy and happiness of perfect manliness. My wondrous discovery has startled the world by its miraculous effects, yet I seek not fame nor glory. It suffices me if I may be the humble instrument of Nature's greatest power in bringing all men into the enjoyment of their true manliness and I do it free. In the time allotted to me here on earth I shall do all that in my power lies to give my fellow-men the benefit of this great secret and my reward shall be in the knowledge that I have done unto others as I would that others should do unto me.

GOT HER PASSPORT.

Montreal, Sept. 14.—Owing to the efforts of Mrs. Clark, of New York, Mrs. Loo Lin, the Chinese school teacher, wife of a New York restaurant keeper, who was detained at San Francisco by order

MRS LOO LIN

of the United States immigration authorities, and brought in bond to Montreal, will be entitled to go to New York in a few days, having obtained the requisite passport.

CHINESE MONEY QUESTION

New York, Sept. 12.—Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, one of the members of the international exchange commission, who returned from Europe today on the Campania, said that the commission, after consultation with representatives of the various European powers, was prepared to submit a plan for the solution of the Chinese money question and of the problem of the payment of the 450,000,000 tael indemnity to the powers for the recent disturbances in China. The commission was appointed at the request of China to establish a standard of currency to allow the payment of this indemnity in a way satisfactory to all the powers concerned. Of the plan Professor Jenks would say nothing, as the report has not been submitted to congress and the President.

COINAGE OF CENTS.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—No more cents are to be made by the United States mint here for at least a year, unless a special order is issued at the United States treasury at Washington. This is the latest instruction from Washington, due to the enormous production in the last five years —3,000,000,393 pennies having been shipped from the Philadelphia mint, which is the only one that coins the one cent pieces, to various parts of the country. Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, 89,000,000 cents were coined.

LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Steel posts. Close wood. 52 page catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.
Box 123 Winchester, Ind.

PENSION REPORT.

Commissioner Ware Makes Some Recommendations.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions Ware places the total number of pensioners now on the rolls at 996,545, of which 729,356 are soldiers and 267,189 are widows and dependents. Mr. Ware announces that it is not probable that the pension roll will again cross the million line, the high water mark having been reached a year ago. Five of the pensioners are on the roll on account of the war of the revolution, 1,116 on account of the war of 1812; 4,734 account of the Indian wars and 13,874 account of the Mexican war.

The great bulk of the roll is as follows: Civil war, invalids, 703,456; widows, 248,390; Spanish war invalids, 9,200; widows, 3,662; and the regular establishment, invalids, 9,170; widows, 2,938. The roll shows a net loss of 2,901 pensioners during the year. Out of a total of 304,809 applications on hand during the year, 130,109 were admitted, and 113,794 rejected.

The average value of each pension is now $133. The annual value of the Spanish war pension roll has reached $1,765,310.

Commissioner Ware makes the following recommendations: Laws forfeiting the pension or right to pension of any man convicted in court of an infamous crime; prohibiting the giving of pensions to those women who marry soldiers after the soldiers become old pensioners; and a different method of examining applicants for pension, stamping the present system as uncertain, expensive, unsatisfactory and generative of an enormous amount of political friction. Mr. Ware suggests boards constituted of experts under civil service rules which should go from place to place, on fixed dates, giving examinations and receiving testimony regarding the condition of applicants and making reports thereon. He also recommends a law providing for superannuated clerks, vigorously urging some law of retirement and provision.

Mr. Ware says that the bureau has gained upon the current work one hundred thousand cases during the last two years.

An interesting historical analysis of pension figures shows that the actual total of disbursements in pensions on account of the revolutionary war, war of 1812, Indian wars, Mexican war, civil war, and the war with Spain, was $3,038,623,590.

It is estimated that $16,000,000 was paid in pensions for disabilities and deaths due to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico and during the time of peace prior to the war of the rebellion, making the payments of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and of the regular military and naval establishment since the close of said war of the rebellion, and their widows, children and dependent relatives, amount to $2,862,240,200.

The cost of the pension system per capita of population for 1903 is given as $1.75. The system, according to Commissioner Ware, was the greatest as a burden to the people of the United States in 1893, since which time it has shrunk from $2.24 to $1.32 per $1,000 of taxable wealth and in ten years, he says, the burden will cease to be noticed. Mr. Ware estimates that the unpensioned survivors of the civil war, exclusive of deserters, is in round number 200,000, and says that this unknown army is meeting with disease and misfortune to such an extent that it is applying for pensions at the rate of over 14,000 per annum. In ten years Mr. Ware predicts this unknown army will have ceased to be a factor.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Externally, the application of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

to the part affected with pain will instantly relieve. Sold by all druggists.

MORE INDICTMENTS

In the Great Postal Frauds at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 9.—One of the persons indicted yesterday by the federal grand jury in connection with the postal investigation is George W. Beavers, formerly chief of the division of salary and allowances. It is understood that the charge is conspiracy.

Another of the indictments is against August W. Machen on a new set of facts, involving him with Beavers. The charge is conspiracy.

While the officials refuse to disclose the names of the four remaining persons who were indicted yesterday, it is said that none of them is or has been connected with the postoffice department, and that one is a man of some prominence. It was stated at the city hall today that the climax of the investigation is to come shortly when a person not connected with the department, but equally as well known as the postmaster general himself, undoubtedly will be indicted for complicity in the postoffice frauds. The grand jury began hearing the evidence in this particular case today and it is stated that when a report is made it will in all probability conclude the investigation in Washington.

Bonaparte Ready to Prosecute.

New York, Sept. 9.—Seventeen additional indictments against persons said to be implicated in the postoffice frauds have been turned over to Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who has been retained by the government to aid in the prosecution of nearly two score of its employes. Mr. Bonaparte has just returned from his vacation at St. Andrews, N. B. He has received the formal drafts of indictments against George W. Beavers, August W. Machen, Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, Maurice Runkle, George E. Lorenz, George F. Miller and Thomas W. McGregor. He declared that the cases in which indictments are returned by the grand jury will be pushed as rapidly as the evidence at hand will permit.

MACHEN AND SCHEBLE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—"I have had business relations with Eugene Scheble since 1889," said A. W. Machen this morning. "This was four years before I came to Washington. At the time of my coming here there were many accounts between us unsettled and business matters not yet closed up we were interested together in many things. These dealings in settlements and otherwise have continued since my coming to Washington and are of perfectly legitimate nature. I will have no difficulty in establishing their proper character before a jury. I have confidence that I will have no more difficulty in the other case brought against me."

Mr. Machen had nothing to say about his acquaintance with Maybury and Ellis, of Detroit.

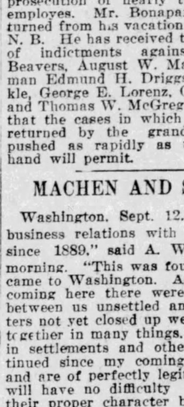
STERN TO BE HELD.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Postoffice Inspector Mayer, today returned from Toronto, Canada, where he had a conference with the crown counsel and the United States consul regarding the case of Leopold Stern, the Baltimore contractor, under indictment in connection with the postal cases. The Canadian authorities agreed to hold Stern for some time, and the state department will forward the necessary papers in support of its request for extradition as speedily as possible.

Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte, the special counsel for the government in the prosecution of the postal cases, today filed with the attorney general their report on the consideration of the charges made by ex-Cashier Tulloch, of the Washington postoffice. Later they had a long conference with Postmaster General Payne regarding their work.

PEARY GOES NORTH.

Washington, Sept. 12.—With the sympathy and approval of the President the absolute confidence of the acting secretary of the navy and a firm belief himself in the success of the expedition, Comamnder Robert E. Peary, the American naval officer who has already won fame in Arctic work, in which he has



LIEUT. ROBERT E. PEARY

spent twelve of the best years of his life, will start northward next July to make another dash for the pole. He has been granted leave of absence for this purpose, for three years, beginning next April, from his duties at the bureau of yards and docks, where he is attached as civil engineer. It is not unlikely that Mrs. Peary will accompany him as she has heretofore.

REQUEST TO POSTPONE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Russia has requested permission of China to postpone her evacuation of one of the frontier provinces of Manchuria for several months after October 8, the date for the general evacuation of Manchuria. Minister Conger cables the state department this fact and the matter has been referred to Secretary Hay at the secretary's summer home in New Hampshire for consideration. The state department apparently is not concerned over Russia's request, as it is pointed out the province is a small one and the postponement asked is only for a short time.

Forest Fires.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—A series of forest fires are now burning in the mountains of California and much timber is being destroyed. In Sonoma county, Camp Vacation, a well known summer resort, is threatened. The town of Downeville, in the Sierras, narrowly escaped destruction. The range of mountains dividing Shasta and Trinidad counties is also the scene of a fierce blaze.

TRADE EXPANSION.

Comparison of Foreign Commerce Now and in 1893.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The contrast between the extent and volume of our commerce in 1903 and that of 1893 is illustrated by some figures just presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics. These figures show the imports from and exports to each of the grand divisions of the world in 1893 and in 1903, and thus show at a glance the growth during the period so covered. They show that imports have grown from 866 millions to 1,025 millions, an increase of 159 millions, and that exports hav grown from 847 millions to 1,420 millions, an increase of 573 millions. They show that 92 millions of the increase in imports comes from Europe, 55 millions from Asia, and about 5 millions each from North America, South America and Africa. The figures for Oceania show an apparent falling off of about 5 millions, but this is due to the fact that the merchandise brought from Hawaii is no longer classed as imports, Hawaii being now a territory of the United States. If this were included in the figures of imports in 1903, it would show a growth of imports from Oceania of about 20 millions.

On the export side the showing is equally interesting. Of the 573 millions of increase, 367 millions was to Europe 94 millions to North America, 41 millions to Asia, 33 millions to Africa, 26 millions to Oceania, and 8 millions to South America. In case the shipments to Hawaii were included, the increase to Oceania would be about 36 millions. In case those to Porto Rico were included, the increase to North America would be over 100 millions.

Even more interesting is a little table which shows the gain in exports to each of the principal countries of the world. This table includes only ten countries, yet to these were sent 1,159 million dollars' worth of the total exports of 1903, leaving only 261 millions sent to all the other countries. The ten countries, stating them in the order of the magnitude of the exports to them, are United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Mexico, China, Japan and Australia. To Germany the exports show a growth of 110 millions from 1893 to 1903; to the United Kingdom, 103 millions; to Canada, 77 millions; to Netherlands, 40 millions; France, 31 millions; Mexico, 23 millions; Australia, 22 millions; Belgium, 21 millions; Japan, 17 millions; China, 15 millions, and to all other countries, 112 millions.

STERRETT REMOVED.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary Hitchcock today announced the removal of John A. Sterrett, of Ohio, as townsite commissioner for the Cherokee Indian reservation in Indian Territory, and the appointment of Dwight Tuttle, of Connecticut, as his successor.

The removal is the result of charges against Sterrett's administration of his office.

Mail Carrier's Double Crime.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Herman F. Denham, a letter carrier, today shot and killed his wife, and then killed himself. This is the second attempt Denham made to end the lives of himself and wife. Three nights ago he turned on the gas in his room after his wife had retired, but the odor of the gas was detected in time to prevent a serious ending. Jealousy is the only motive that can be ascribed for the crime.

WIRE. New two and four point Galvanized Barbed Wire. Per 100 lbs., $2.20. Painted, per 100 lbs., $2.60.

Smooth Galvanized Wire Shorts, gauges 12, 13 and 14, per 100 lbs., $1.40. We have all kinds of wire for sale. Write for free Catalogue No. 207. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., West 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago.

SCHEBLE'S DEALINGS

With the Postoffice Department Full of Mystery.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14.—"Unknown persons" will cut a figure in the dealings of Scheble with the postoffice department. It is plainly apparent that only half is told in this case. The double contract for the painting of the boxes in the case does not appear in the indictments. Yet it concerns the present Scheble contract. Evidently the complete story is not known concerning certain "unknown persons," and when it is, will come the important arrests of which the inspectors speak so confidently. The inspectors show no disposition to shed light upon the details of the Scheble deal with Maybury and Ellis, of Detroit. The books of the firm of Maybury & Ellis for a period of four years have been carefully gone over.

The Blade correspondent asked one of the inspectors if there was any chronological relations between the amounts paid to Scheble by Maybury & Ellis "as shown by the books of the Detroit firm and the proportionate amounts paid by Scheble to Machen, as shown by the bank accounts of Scheble and Machen, and the orders given to the firm of Maybury & Ellis by the postoffice department for letter boxes as shown by the record of the carrier division, over which Machen presided."

The gentleman who had the consideration of the question requested to be excused, saying that it was an improper one at this time.

An effort was made to learn if Scheble deposited the checks of Maybury & Ellis in his own name into Toledo banks, or whether he indorsed them to Machen, who remitted back to Scheble his share of the amount which had been received by Scheble as profits? The department has no information to give on this point at this time.

These questions were based on a knowledge of Machen's methods of doing business.

The interesting thing about the Scheble deal with the Maybury & Ellis concern of Detroit and Machen will be the system. That will be the foundation of the story. The embroidery will come later. It will be claimed by the department that when Machen wanted money he acted without regard for the needs of the service, but told Scheble that he could use so many boxes.

In the case of fasteners, after giving this tip to the agent of the manufacturer, it is claimed he did not make the order until he had received the money. At least the checks would indicate that the interesting thing to develop in the Scheble deal is whether Machen got his money before he made his order or afterwards. Scheble, of course, was getting his commission from Maybury & Ellis. That was a plain business affair. They would hardly pay this commission before the goods were delivered. In other words, Scheble advanced money to Machen. If he received it before taking the order, only the trial will bring out these dates, develop the system and give the whole facts.

Supply Men Surrender.

New York, Sept. 14.—Isaac McGiehan and Geo. H. Huntington, of the Columbia Supply company, who were indicted in Washington, D. C., in connection with the postal scandal, surrendered themselves to United States Marshall Henkel in this city today. Bench warrants were issued for Huntington and McGiehan last week at the time of the arraignment of Geo. W. Beavers on the Washington indictment.

The warrant upon which the two men are held charges them with having in the city of Washington, unlawfully conspired together and with August W. Machen and others to defraud the United States out of the sum of 50 cents for each and every package box to be furnished to the postoffice department, under a contract with the Columbia Supply company, and with having given to Machen $100 in pursuance of this conspiracy.

Mr. McGiehan did not seem to be at all purturbed over the charges against him, but Mr. Huntington, a much older man, was plainly much disturbed, and paced the floor nervously. Former District Attorney James H. Ridgeway, of Brooklyn, appeared as their counsel.

CARMACK'S PLAN

He Wishes to Repeal the 15th Amendment.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The Commercial Appeal publishes an article on the race problem of which the following is a part:

"In the next congress United States Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee, will introduce a bill in the senate for the repeal of the Fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, the intent of which amendment is that there shall be no discrimination against a citizen of the United States because of race color, or previous condition of servitude.

"In a word, Senator Carmack would contribute toward a permanent solution of the vexing negro question as it is presented to the southern states by eliminating the enfranchised negroes as a political factor. This effort of the senator will be supported by every southern representative in congress and not a few members in other sections of the Union."

COAL PRODUCTION.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Anthracite coal to the amount of 5,160,000 tons was produced during August, which is about the same as the previous month, but as compared with August, 1902, when the coal strike was in progress, it is an increase of 4,838,626 tons. For the eight months of the calendar year the shipments have been 42,431,849 tons, an increase over the same period last year of 13,046,000 tons. This increase far exceeds any heretofore made in the anthracite coal trade.

According to officials of the coal companies, no material reduction in output will be made during the present month. Vice President Henderson, of the Reading company, stated that no orders have been issued to shut down collieries. One Reading colliery is idle, and that one for repairs.

According to well informed coal men, the idea that there has been an overproduction of coal is erroneous. The brief period of dullness which the companies have been experiencing has been due to a shifting in the season when coal tins are filled. Fearing another outbreak in the anthracite fields, the consumer purchased his supply in the spring instead of in the late summer months, as had been usual prior to the strike. During the past week there has been a noticeable improvement in the demand for coal.

BEVERIDGE'S PLIGHT.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11.—While en route from this city to South Bend, Senator Beveridge took luncheon yesterday at the railroad restaurant at Ft. Wayne. He wore an old slouch hat, and was without a vest, being dressed for comfort rather than show. After he had eaten he he searched all his pockets and then announced to the waiter that he had no money. He explained who he was, but the waiter only grinned and intimated he had met such cases before.

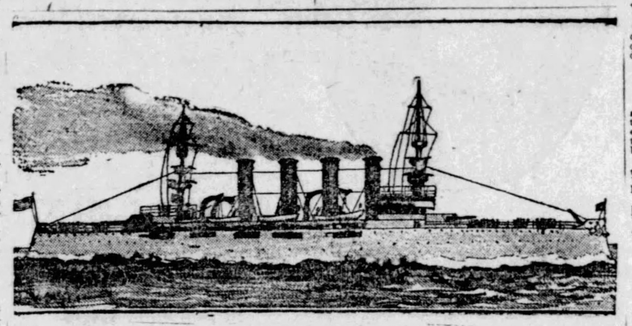
Manager Hubbard was called, but he listened incredulously to the senator, who was finally forced to produce railroad passes, letters and other documents which he happened to have with him to establish his identity.

The senator said that he had started from home with $50 in his pocket, but he had either lost it or been robbed of it on the train, which he did not know.

POWERFUL CRUISER MARYLAND LAUNCHED AT NEWPORT NEWS

Newport News, Va., Sept. 12.—There was launched from the ways at the big plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company today the latest addition to Uncle Sam's new navy—the fifteen thousand ton armored cruiser Maryland. The launching was in some respects the most notable in the history of the city: it was, moreover, one of the most beautiful and imposing. There was something indescribably majestic in the sight of this tremendous bulk of gracefully assembled steel descending with rapidly increasing speed down the long greased ways to the bright river, in which so many splendid ships have been christened. There was something curiously inspiring in the scene—the mountain of molded metal rushing riverward, headlong down the ways, the fluttering of thousands of handkerchiefs and the cheers from thousands of throats, the music, the ceremony.

The available space about the ways was packed with enthusiastic humanity. The school children were present in thousands. Work was suspended in the



THE CRUISER MARYLAND.

yard, and thousands of brawny workmen mingled in the great crowd. From the city came everyone who could spare the time. All the fashion and life of the city was there.

From Baltimore, Annapolis and other points in Maryland came big crowds by special and regular trains. Washington sent a large contingent. Richmond was represented and many hundreds of other persons came from intermediate points. On the launching stands were parties of distinguished visitors, including Governor Smith and party of Maryland and numerous naval officers and others from Washington.

When the hour for the launching arrived the block was sawn apart at the big ship's bow, and she started on her journey down the ways. It was an instant after the ship began to move that Miss Jennie Scott Waters, daughter of General Waters, of Baltimore, flung the christening bottle against the vessel's shapely prow. In less time than it takes to tell it the ship was riding gracefully on the bosom of the James. As she came to anchor in midstream a renewed cheer went up from the assembled thousands, while the countless tugs and other craft on the river added to the general din with deafening screeches from their whistles.

The cruiser Maryland was authorized by Congress along with the West Virginia, the Colorado, the South Dakota, the Nebraska and the California. The vessels represent a long step ahead for the navy. Practically no advance was made after the Brooklyn and New York were built by the Cramps. The new ships have the invulnerability of a battleship, with the speed of a first-class cruiser, and compare favorably with the best vessels of foreign powers.

The principal dimensions of the Maryland are as follows: Length on load water line, 502 feet; extreme beam, 69 feet 6½ inches; draft on normal displacement of 13,676 tons, 24 feet 1 inch; full-load displacement, ammunition and stores aboard, 15,104 tons; designed indicated horse power, 23,000; speed, 22 knots; coal supply, 1,850 tons; complement of officers, 47; complement of seamen, marines, etc., 783.

The ship will be propelled by two sets of twin screws, verticle inverted triple expansion, direct acting engines, designed for 3,000 collective horsepower, having a stroke of four feet and running at 120 revolutions a minute. Each engine will be placed in a separate watertight compartment, and will have cylinders 38½ inches, 63½ inches and two 74 inches in diameter. Steam at 250 pounds pressure to the square inch will be supplied from 16 water tube boilers of the most improved marine type. The boilers will be arranged in six watertight compartments, the total grate surface being 1,000 square feet, and the total heating surface 70,944 square feet. There will be four funnels, standing fore and aft.

The main battery will consist of four eight-inch breech-loading rifles and 14 six-inch rapid-fire rifles. The eight-inch guns will be mounted in pairs in two electrically controlled eliptical balanced turrets of the Hichborn type, placed on the middle line of the ship, one forward and one aft, each having an arc of train of at least 270 degrees. On the upper deck at the corners of the superstructure there will be four six-inch guns, mounted in sponsons, one in each corner, and having either a bow or stern fire, with an arc of train of at least 145 degrees. There will also be the gundeck battery of 10 six-inch rifles forming a broadside, five on each side, the arc of fire of each being not less than 110 degrees, or at least 55 degrees forward and 55 degrees abaft the beam, except in the case of the forward pair, which are so arranged as to be capable of direct ahead fire.

From present indications it is hoped that the cruiser will be completed and ready for commission before this time next year.

NOW FAVOR THE CANAL

Colombia Legislators Slowly Coming to Reason.

Bogota, Colombia, Monday, Sept. 14, via Buenaventura, Sept. 15.—A reaction in favor of the canal treaty has occurred in the house of representatives, but the senate is still opposed to it.

General Pinto has left to take charge of the ministry of the interior.

General Sarria leaves here September 20 to take command of the forces on the isthmus.

The minister of Costa Rica has arrived at Bogota on a special mission, to arrange the frontier limits. He will present his credentials this week.

BIG LITIGATION.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—That the Consolidated Lake Superior company, which has extensive interests on the great lakes and in Canada and which is capitalized at more than $100,000,000, will be involved in litigation with some of its stockholders, now seems inevitable. These stockholders, headed by Clarence Miller, a banker of this city, want to know the names, subscriptions and details of the $11,000,000 underwriting stock syndicate. They claim that over $7,000,000 of these subscriptions are unpaid. Counsel for the stockholders last week threatened to bring mandamus proceedings and force the company to show its books. On Saturday an agreement was reached by which counsel for the stockholders were given to understand that the books of the company were open for their inspection. When counsel for the stockholders called at the company's office yesterday, they were told that the books had been removed to Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.

Counsel for the complaining stockholders will now begin suit against the company, and if they cannot reach the books through the courts of the United States, they declare they will apply to the Canadian courts.

THRILLING RESCUE.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 12.—Passengers arriving on the Rio Grande train from the east tell a thrilling story of the daring rescue of James Knox, of San Francisco, by Judge Mauck, of Van Wert, Ohio.

Just as the train was passing a curve in the Royal Gorge in Colorado Canyon, Knox, who was viewing the scenery from the rear platform of an observation car, leaned over too far and fell. His left leg caught in the car step and held him. Judge Mauck quickly took in the situation. He climbed over the railing, and, holding on by one hand, suspended himself as the train was passing the most dangerous part of the gorge directly over that swift mountain torrent of the Texas river. Mauck grasped Knox by the collar and slowly pulled him back to safety. For several minutes it seemed certain that the daring Ohioan would be pulled into the river, but his great strength and nerve enabled him successfully to perform the feat.

Judge Mauck, his wife and boy are en route to Los Angeles to visit their oldest son.

AIRSHIP DISABLED.

Widewater, Va., Sept. 10.—Professor Langley's airship was disabled again yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the wreck of the starboard propeller, which broke under pressure of its own velocity about the middle, one of the blades dashing against the framework and doing considerable damage. The blade whirled through the air at a fast rate, barely missing several men on the deck of a tugboat. Professor Manly, who was in the car, at once had the machine placed inside.

The Endeavorers.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, it was voted to hold the twenty-second International Christian Endeavor convention in Baltimore, July 5-10, 1905.

SEPTEMBER REPORT

Of Crop Conditions in the United States.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The monthly report of the chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture will show the condition of corn on Sept. 1, to have been 80.1, as compared with 78.7 on August, 1903, 84.3 on September 1, 1902, 51.7 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.3. Ohio's condition is 67 as compared with a 10-year average of 83.

These figures, as well as those on other crops, indicate the condition on Sept. 1, and no attempt is made to anticipate the results from future weather conditions.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined, was 74.7, against 80.0 on September 1, 1902, 82.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 78.3. The Ohio condition is placed at 75, as against 89 last year, 75 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 76.

The average condition of the oat crop on September 1 was 75.7, against 79.5 on August 1, 1903, 87.2 on September 1, 1902, 72.1 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 80.6. The condition of the Ohio crop is 78, as against 100 in 1902, 84 in 1901, and a ten-year average of 88.

The average condition of barley on September 1 was 82.1, against 83.4 on August 1, 1903, 89.7 on September 1, 1902, 85.8 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 82.2.

The average condition of rye on September 1, was 84.1, against 87.2 one month ago, 90.2 September 1, 1902, 84.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 85.5.

The average condition of buckwheat on September 1, was 91.0, against 93.9 one month ago, 86.4 on September 1, 1902, 90.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

The average condition of flax on September 1, was 80.5, against 80.3 one month ago and 86.2 on July 1, 1903.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 84.33, against 87.2 one month ago, 89. 1 on September 1, 1902, 52.2 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 76.0.

The average condition of tobacco on September 1, was 83.4, against 82.9 one month ago and 85.1 on July 1, 1903.

Of the 13 principal cloverseed-producing states four, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, report increased acreage, while all the other principal states except California, in which state the acreage is the same as last year, report decreases. In Colorado and Utah conditions are below their ten-year averages, while all other principal states report conditions above such average.

The average condition of rice on September 1 was 93.6, as compared with 92.0 one month ago and 93.5 on July 1, 1903.

The number of stock hogs now being fattened is 5.1 per cent less than the number one year ago. Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition of 95.1, as compared with a seven-year average of 94.2.

AFFECTS THE COMPASS.

Stanford University, Cal., Sept. 10.—Samuel Jackson Barnett, assistant professor of physics, has returned to the university after several months spent in survey work along the Alaskan coast. Prof. Barnett left here last May to take charge of a party sent out by the United States coast and geodetic survey to make accurate surveys of the northern country along the coast line. The party made a special investigation in the peculiar magnetic disturbances which have made navigation difficult in in certain localities. Near Skagway, the disturbances are very severe, the deflection of the needle being so great that the compass is rendered almost useless in that vicinity. It was found that this strange state of affairs was due to the abundance of magnetic rock in the locality. This rock is present in immense quantities on Douglas island and on the mainland and near Skagway. it is especially abundant. Prof. Barnett says there was almost a perfect magnetic pole at that point. He will prepare a full report on the subject for the government.

X-Rays Cure Gray Hair.

Richmond, Ind., Sept. 14.—Dr. K. D. Hawley, of Columbus, claims that by the use of X-rays he has been able to restore to its natural color hair that has become gray. The reported discovery was accidental and was made while treating cancer. Dr. Hawley, who is an elderly physician, claims to have restored the color of his own hair by this process.

NOEL SAYS:

If you are sick with any disease of the Circulation, the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or Throat, VITÆ-ORE WILL CURE YOU!

NOEL is the discoverer of Vitæ-Ore, has been familiar with its wonderful properties for two generations, has watched its remarkable action in thousands upon thousands of cases, and HE OUGHT TO KNOW.

NOEL SAYS he doesn't want your money unless Vitæ-Ore benefits you, and NOEL is old enough to know what he wants. NOEL SAYS that the Theo. Noel Company has instructions to send a full-sized One Dollar package on thirty days' trial to every sick or ailing reader of Toledo Blade who requests it, the receiver to BE THE JUDGE, and not to pay ONE CENT unless satisfied, and NOEL is the President and principal stockholder of the Theo. Noel Company, and what HE says goes. Here is his SIGNATURE ON IT.

Theo Noel

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS!

WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and ailing person who writes us, mentioning Toledo Blade, a full-sized $1.00 package of VITÆ-ORE by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's continuous treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her one good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or latest medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. We do not offer to send you a free sample to last three or four days, but we do offer to send you a full-sized package, the most successful curative medicine known to the civilized world, without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you thirty days to see the results. You are to be the judge! We know that when you see results before you need pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results, VITÆ-ORE has put you on the road to a cure you will be more than willing to pay. We are willing to take the risk.

What Vitæ-Ore Is:

Vitæ-Ore is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires hundreds of years for oxidization by exposure to the air, when it slacks down like lime and is then of medicinal value, one ounce—of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value $10 gallons of the most powerful mineral water. It contains free iron, free sulphur and free magnesium, three properties which are most essential for the retention of health in the human system, and one package drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing

Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility.

as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. MEDICAL SCIENCE has failed to improve upon or even approach the remedies found in a free state in healing mineral springs. Physicians, the oldest and best, the newest and learned, acknowledge this to be a fact when they encounter a disease which is not amenable to the action of drugs by packing the patient off to Carlsbad, Saratoga, Baden, there to drink the waters which cause those essential properties for the restoration of health, and the patient returns, fresh, healthy, in mind and body. If the sufferers cannot afford the trip—and for the most part they cannot—they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired results, but the wealthy can—they must continue to suffer, as the waters deteriorate rapidly, and when transported fail to produce the desired results.

A letter to the Theo. Noel Company, Chicago, will bring a healing mineral spring to your door, to your own house, your chamber—will bring to you VITÆ-ORE, a mineral spring condensed and concentrated, a natural God-made remedy for the relief and cure of the ills with which man is afflicted. "Why continue to suffer when this natural curing and healing Ore." Nature's remedy, can be had for the asking, when the poor as well as the rich can have the benefit of healing springs.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pain, ills and disease, which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. In answer to this, address

THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Blade Dept., Vitæ-Ore Bldg., Chicago

LIEUT. HAMILTON.

New York, Sept. 12.—Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, father of Lieutenant Louis McLane Hamilton, who has been found guilty and sentenced to dismissal from the United States army on a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a

ALLAN McLANE HAMILTON M.D.

gentleman," in an alleged insult to the wife of a fellow officer, said:

"I know nothing of the charges against my son except that he has been tried. It appears to me that it would be distinctly discourteous to say anything about the case until President Roosevelt has had an opportunity to review it. I have every confidence that as a fellow soldier he will not allow this disgrace to come upon my son until after he has made a personal investigation.

"My son had a fine record and is a brave boy."

Porto Rican Cotton.

San Juan, Sept. 14.—The first bale of Porto Rican cotton exported for four decades was shipped September 9 on the Red "D" steamer Acras, consigned to a Porto Rican concern in New York.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Weekly Report of Weather Bureau Says Drought is Noticeabln in North.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week ending September 14 was excessively wet in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and upper lake region, while drouth conditions over the greater part of the southern states and Ohio valley have become more serious. Damaging frosts occurred in the northern portions of New York and New England. Cool, wet weather in Washington and Oregon delayed work and caused some injury to grain, unstacked and in shock.

Except in Iowa, Northern Missouri and Eastern Nebraska, where excessive moisture has prevented rapid ripening, the corn crop has made satisfactory progress, the bulk of the early-planted over the southern portion of the belt being practically safe from frost. In Iowa, Northern Missouri and Eastern Nebraska the advance has been very slow, and the bulk of the crop over the northern portion of the corn belt will require from two to three weks of ripening weather. The northwest portion of the corn belt has been threatened with damage from a recent cold, the freezing temperatures occurring in the northern Rocky mountain districts having extended as far eastward as the western portions of the Dakotas and Northwest Nebraska. With the exception of the Dakotas, no serious injury has resulted.

Further delay in threshing of spring wheat in the spring wheat region east of the Rocky mountains, has resulted from excessive rains, and there has been considerable damage to wheat in stack and shock.

Further deterioration in the condition of cotton is very generally reported throughout the cotton belt. Shedding and rust are extensive, and quite general complaints of premature opening are received from the central and eastern districts.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 15.—Close—With the help of the weather man a market that for a time threatened to lose its gains of yesterday was turned over to the possession of the bulls this morning and continued their undisputed property until noon. Openings were generally lower than yesterday's close, but none of the weakness generally associated with a decline of a considerable fraction was in evidence.

The weather forecast added stability to the various lines that were already pushing up a little with the announcement that frosts may be looked for throughout the corn belt tonight. All grains were helped by the news and acted in sympathy with the big cereal.

The afternoon showed a change in sentiment, however, on the part of the floor and a falling market resulted. Corn was sent back below the opening price, but it alone showed a loss for the day.

Wheat on the opening showed a fall'g off despite news that rains had been general throughout the northwest again. In the Dakotas and northern Nebraska freezing temperatures were noted, but did not extend into the corn belt. Chicago reported Armour and the northwest as buyers. The market soon pick d up and by noon had advanced from ¾c to ⅞c. The advance continued until an hour before the close, when the market eased off on December and May deliveries.

Primary receipts were 1,696,000 bushels; last week (4 days), 2,394,000; last year, 1,888,000. Primary shipments were 555,000; last week (4 days), 765,497; last year, 1,081,000.

Corn was also off a little at the opening, but soon shot upward on poor weather reports and frost predictions. A reaction followed the particularly quick rise and after declining a fraction the market steadied at noon with gains of from ¾c to 1¼c.

The steadiness did not last for long, however, as the fear of frosts ceased to be of such a strong character when it was found that the predictions of yesterday for frosts last night had not come true.

As a consequence a decline commenced, which only ended with the close.

Primary receipts were 999,000 bushels; last week (4 days), 1,183,776; last year, 333,000. Primary shipments were 821,000; last week (4 days), 855,497; last year, 840,000.

Oats opened weak and off ½c, but soon took an upward course in sympathy with the other grains and by noon had gained ½c to ½c. The market retained its strength until the close.

Seed opened strong and higher on fear that the frosts may continue from the corn belt into the seed territory and continued reports that the yield will be greatly curtailed. At noon prices were unchanged, but no sellers could be found.

Shortly after noon October and December deliveries advanced 2½c.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Sep. 15	Sep 14
Wheat—					
Cash	83½	84	83½	84	83½
Sept	83½	84	83½	84	83½
Dec	87¾	88½	87¾	88	86¾
May	88¼	88½	88¾	88¾	87¾
Corn—					
Sept	....	....	....	57	5 ½
Dec	51¾	52½	51½	51¼	5 ⅛
May	52	52½	51½	51¾	5 ½
Oats—					
Sept	....	....	....	38	38
Dec	39	39¼	39	39	39¼
May	40	40⅝	40	40¼	40¼
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$5.82½	$5.85	$5.82½	$5.85	$5.80
Dec	5.85	5.87½	5.85	5.87½	5.82½
Jan	5.90	....	....	5.90	5.85

Flye—No. 2, 57½c; No. 3, 55½c.
Timothy—$1.55.
Alsike—September, $6.85.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept	80¼	81¼	80⅜	80⅝	80¼
Dec	82⅜	83¼	82	82½	82¼
May	84⅜	84¾	84	84¼	84¼
Corn—					
Sept	51½	52¼	51½	51½	52
Dec	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	51¼	52
May	51⅞	52⅝	51⅜	51¼	52¼
Oats—					
Sept	36⅜	37¼	37	37	36⅝
Dec	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	38
May	39¼	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	87¾	88	87¾	88	87⅜
Dec	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼	88¼
May	88⅞	89⅞	88½	89	88⅞
Corn—					
Sept	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	57⅝	58⅝
Dec	57⅝	58⅜	57⅝	57⅝	58¼
May	58	....	....	58	....

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—	